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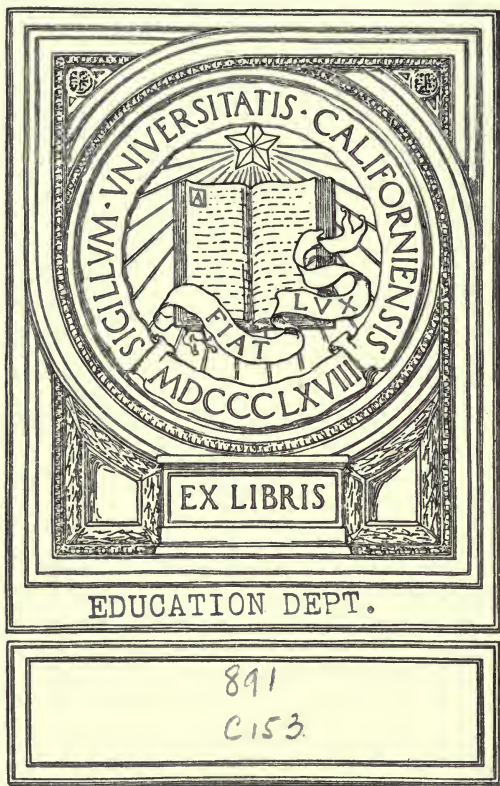
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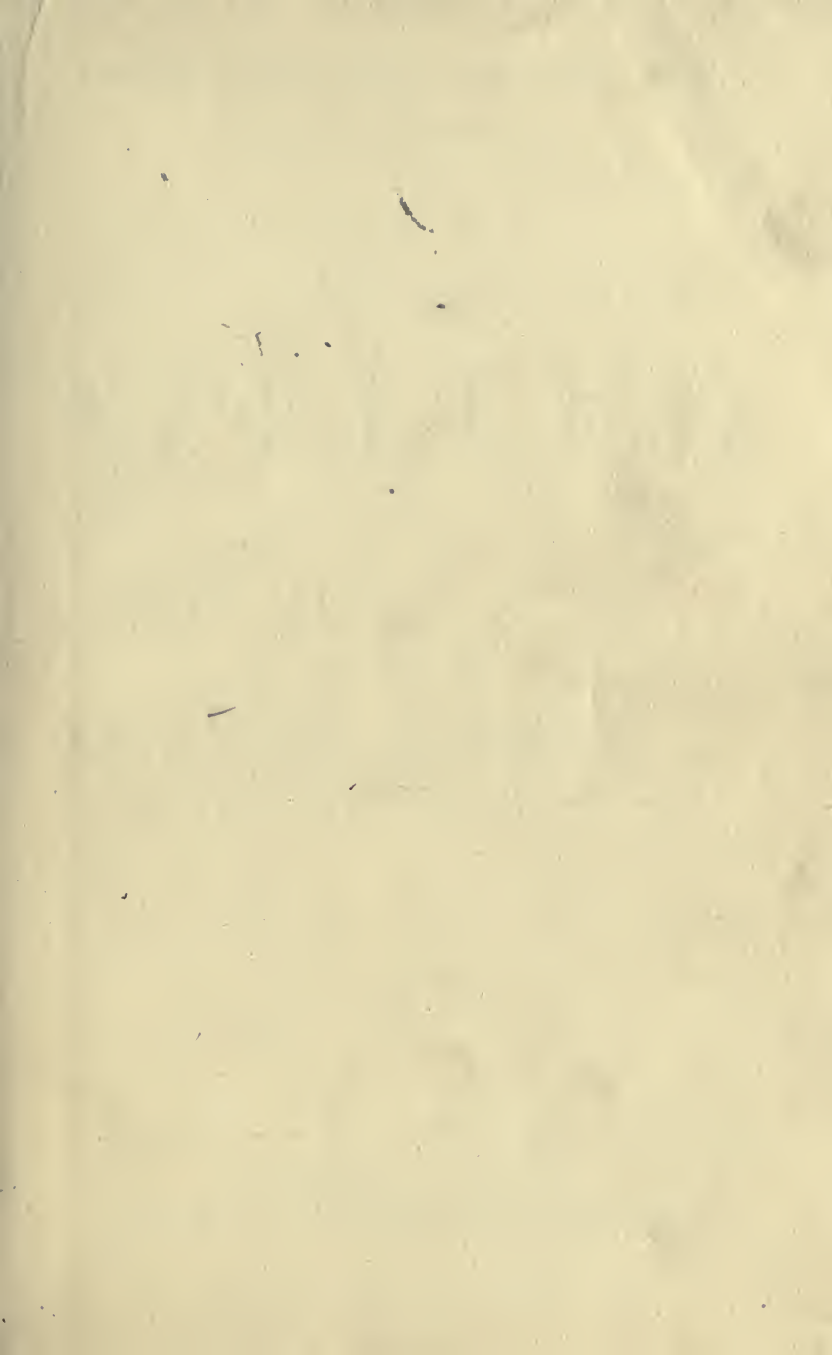
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HOOVER

7 Frank Price.
Christina St.
West Berkeley
Cal. 94709



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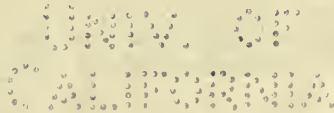
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CALIFORNIA STATE SERIES OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

EDITED BY W. H. V. RAYMOND.

SPELLER



Prepared by W. L. WILLIS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
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PREFACE.

Although some teachers, and good ones, too, are of the opinion that the spelling book is not a necessary adjunct of our common school education, it is still true that a great number of educators, as well as parents, regard it as not only important, but indispensable.

Among those who advocate the use of a Speller, there is also a diversity of opinion as to the best method of teaching spelling, some believing that the best spellers are made by oral practice alone; others, that by uniting oral and written exercises with practice in word-using, the greatest improvement can be attained. Upon the latter theory this book has been prepared, and it is hoped that it may secure the object sought, viz.: to place in the hands of the children of this State a book which shall enable them to gain, not only a practical knowledge of correct spelling, but also to acquire a generous vocabulary, and render it available in the ready and proper expression of their ideas.

Classification of words with reference to the elementary vowel sounds and their equivalents used in spelling them, has been made a leading feature; and difficult consonant combinations representing similar sounds have been grouped together. An endeavor has been made to grade the work in accordance with the progress of the pupils.

Homonyms have received special attention as being among the most important words in the language, and, from their similarity of sound, most likely to be misspelled or misapplied. In that portion pertaining to the "Grammar School Course," much care has been bestowed on the treatment of synonyms, word-analysis, and derivation, although they are subjects that can not be adequately treated in the space available.

Quotations from our best authors have been used to illustrate the use of words found in the spelling lists, believing that the use of forms of speech which bear the seal of approval by our best literary authorities can not fail to elevate the taste of pupils, and improve their habit of expression, and, further, to arouse in them a desire to read the complete works whose fragments have been laid before them in the Speller.

That the pupil should learn to use the dictionary freely and intelligently, hardly admits of discussion, and yet comparatively few, even of adults, have ever learned to use it rightly. Exercises are given which render it necessary for the pupil to consult it and learn to use it both for defining and pronunciation. To facilitate this, the system of diacritical marks and the spelling adopted by Webster have been followed.

TO THE TEACHER.

It is necessary to arrange lessons in arbitrary divisions in order to secure symmetry and economy of space, but much must be left to the judgment of the teacher, since the capabilities of pupils and of classes differ so widely.

It is believed that the arrangement of illustrative sentences upon the page opposite the lists of words will commend itself.

The sentences selected give many hints for profitable conversations which may be held on different subjects, such as *authors, figures of speech, poems, history, plants, and animals*, etc., and it is needless to say that the lessons can be extended indefinitely in exercises in defining, word-using, and forming derivatives.

It is believed, also, that some value will be found in the first thirteen lessons, in the arrangement of words of similar sound. It will be seen that by studying these lessons across the page as well as down, the pupil will receive the value of an arrangement based on an analogy of both vowel and consonant combinations.

Pupils learn mainly *by what they do for themselves, and through their own efforts*. Therefore, much work is given, to be performed by the pupils themselves.

Not many rules of spelling are given—those only which govern the largest classes of words, and to which exceptions are few. To many rules so many exceptions occur, that it is easier and less confusing for the pupil to learn each word separately than it is to discriminate between the classes.

Care has been taken that when different combinations of letters (as *cy* and *sy*, *sion* and *tion*, *er* and *or*) have the same sound, the words in which they occur are so distributed through the lesson that the pupil must learn the form of each word from its appearance rather than from its connection.

The subject of syllabication is one on which teachers are widely divided, many claiming that the pupil should be taught in oral spelling to divide the word into syllables, pronouncing each syllable as soon as spelled; others, that simple pronunciation of the letters in their sequence is all that is necessary, and still others advocating that a slight pause should be made at the end of each syllable. The advocates of the first theory consider it to be not only an aid to the child in oral spelling, but that by this method he learns almost instinctively to divide a word of several syllables, seen for the first time, into its proper

parts, and that it is therefore an aid in reading matter not previously studied, and in recognizing at sight analogous combinations in syllables. It is a significant fact that all the best spelling books have at least a large proportion of the words so divided, in deference, as some of them state, to the expressed desire of a large number of teachers.

Recognizing the fact that each teacher will follow his own opinion in his practice, the words in the lessons are divided into their syllables, which enables teachers who favor that method to use it in their work, while it does not prevent those who hold the opposite opinion from ignoring the division. In *writing* the lessons, however, it is obvious that each word should be written as a whole, except in the lessons for syllabication.

A good variation of the usual programme is, that one or more of the class should be sent to the blackboard to write the lesson, and that the remainder of the class, their own exercises being finished, should criticise and correct the blackboard work.

Pupils should be required to keep a list of words which they have misspelled, and to rewrite them frequently, both in sentences and separately, until they have learned to spell them correctly.

ABBREVIATIONS.

| | |
|--|---|
| A. B. Bachelor of Arts. | J. P. Justice of the Peace. |
| Adj. Adjective. | Jr. Junior. |
| Adv. Adverb. | Lat. Latitude. |
| A. M. Master of Arts. | LL. D. Doctor of Laws. |
| Anon. Anonymous. | Lon. Longitude. |
| Bp. Bishop. | M. D. Doctor of Medicine. |
| Bro. Brother. | M. E. Methodist Episcopal. |
| Bros. Brothers. | MSS. Manuscripts. |
| C. A hundred. | Mt. Mount. |
| C. E. Civil Engineer. | N. B. Take notice; New Brunswick. |
| Ch. or Chap. Chapter. | Nem. con. No one opposing. |
| C./o. In care of. | N. F. New Foundland. |
| C. O. D. Cash on delivery. | N. O. New Orleans. |
| Cwt. Hundredweight. | Obs. Obsolete. |
| Cyc. Cyclopaedia. | Pop. Population. |
| D. D. Doctor of Divinity. | pp. Pages. |
| Dept. Department. | Prof. Professor. |
| Dr. Doctor. | Pro tem. For the time. |
| D. V. (<i>Deo volente</i>), God willing. | P. S. Postscript. |
| Ed. Editor. | Q. C. Queen's Counsel. |
| e. g. For example. | q. v. Which see. |
| E. M. Mining Engineer. | R. A. Royal Academy. |
| et al. And others. | Rev. Reverend. |
| Etc., &c. And so forth. | R. R. Railroad. |
| F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons. | Rt. Hon. Right Honorable. |
| F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. | Rt. Rev. Right Reverend. |
| gtt. Drops. | Sec. Secretary. |
| H. M. S. Her Majesty's ship. | ss. To wit. |
| H. R. H. His Royal Highness. | SS. Saints. |
| Ibid. The same. | St. Saint. |
| i. e. That is. | U. S. A. United States Army. |
| I. H. S. Jesus, Savior of men. | U. S. A. United States of America. |
| Incog. Unknown. | U. S. N. United States Navy. |
| I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. | U. S. S. United States steamer. |
| Jno. John. | Viz. Namely. |
| | Vs. Against. |

PHONIC MARKINGS.

VOWEL MARKINGS.

Breve (˘)—băg, bĕg, bĭg, bŏg, bŭg, hŷmn, fŏot.

Macron (—)—plāy, mē, grēy, bīte, ōld, cūre, mŷ, schōol.

Circumflex (^)—hâir, thêre, fôr, cûrl.

Dot (·)—âsk, whạt, dône, wŏlf, push.

Dots (··)—fār, fạll, machīne, dọ, rŭde.

Tilde (~)—hĕr, dĭrt.

What vowels may be marked with a macron? With a breve? A circumflex? A dot? Dots? A tilde? Write and mark an example of each in some word and pronounce the word.

EQUIVALENT VOWEL SOUNDS.

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------|-------------------|
| ă=ô | ăught, ôught. | ŷ=ī | hŷmn, him. |
| ą=ö | whạt, wŏt, hŏt. | ĩ=ē | fīr, hĕr. |
| ê=â | hêir, âir. | ơ=ư=ōō | dọ, rŭde, rŏod. |
| ē=ā | vein, vāin. | ơ=ư=ōō | wŏlf, pull, wŏol. |
| ĩ=ē | pĭque, pĕak. | ow=ou | fowl, foul. |
| ó=ũ | dône, dŭn. | oy=oi | toy, toil. |
| ŷ=ī | mŷ, mĭne. | | |

CONSONANT MARKINGS AND EQUIVALENTS.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------|------------------------|
| ç=s | çede, seed. | g=z | raçe, raze. |
| c=k | can, kan. | x=ks | rix, ricks. |
| ğ=j | ğelly, jelly. | g=gğ | ex act, begg. |
| n=ng | sinç, sing. | çh=sh | çhampoo, shampoo. |
| qu=kw | quill. | ch=k | chiloliter, kiloliter. |
| ph=f | caliph, calif. | th | this, that. |
| ph=v | Stephen. | ġ | ġet, ġave. |

CALIF

CALIFORNIA SPELLER.

Lesson 1.

ā (a long), as in fāte.

[Study down the columns, then from left to right.]

| | | | |
|------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| rage | <i>rage</i> | cage | <i>cage</i> |
| sale | <i>sale</i> | stale | <i>stale</i> |
| name | <i>name</i> | same | <i>same</i> |
| race | <i>race</i> | place | <i>place</i> |
| gate | <i>gate</i> | plate | <i>plate</i> |
| lade | <i>lade</i> | blade | <i>blade</i> |
| tape | <i>tape</i> | cape | <i>cape</i> |
| gaze | <i>gaze</i> | haze | <i>haze</i> |
| take | <i>take</i> | cake | <i>cake</i> |

Take away the cake.

Name and fame will die.

You did not shut the gate.

General Directions. Question the pupils at each recitation as to the meaning of the words in the lesson. Encourage them to give definitions in their own words.

Lesson 2.

ē (e long) as in mē.

eve

eve

she

she

here

here

mere

mere

sere

sere

sphere

sphere

cede

cede

mete

mete

scheme

scheme

theme

theme

scene

scene

these

these

*From morn till dewy eve.**The scene lay fair before us.**Such theme will wake the harp.**Mete out justice to all.**_____ walks a queen.**Upon this earthly _____ we stand.**_____ are sweet roses.**He was a _____ shadow.*

[Let pupils fill the blanks from words in the lesson.]

Lesson 3.

ī (i long), as in fīne.

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| rise | <i>rise</i> | wise | <i>wise</i> |
| ripe* | <i>ripe</i> | wipe* | <i>wipe</i> |
| sign | <i>sign</i> | vine | <i>vine</i> |
| mild | <i>mild</i> | wild | <i>wild</i> |
| dime | <i>dime</i> | time | <i>time</i> |
| tide | <i>tide</i> | ride | <i>ride</i> |
| mine | <i>mine</i> | line | <i>line</i> |
| kind* | <i>kind</i> | mind | <i>mind</i> |
| twice* | <i>twice</i> | splice | <i>splice</i> |

Can you splice a rope?

Sweetly the wild birds sing.

Time and tide wait for no man.

You must rise at break of day.

Children, hasten to be wise.

[In this and the five following lessons, require pupils to construct sentences, using in each, one or more words marked with a *.K]

Lesson 4.

ō (o long), as in tōne.

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| dome. | <i>dome</i> | home | <i>home</i> |
| mope | <i>mope</i> | rope* | <i>rope</i> |
| rove | <i>rove</i> | wove | <i>wove</i> |
| rose | <i>rose</i> | doze | <i>doze</i> |
| colt* | <i>colt</i> | jolt | <i>jolt</i> |
| worn | <i>worn</i> | torn* | <i>torn</i> |
| probe | <i>probe</i> | globe | <i>globe</i> |
| smoke* | <i>smoke</i> | stroke | <i>stroke</i> |
| score | <i>score</i> | sword | <i>sword</i> |

*The dome rose grandly.**'Tis home where'er the heart is.**She wove a wreath of roses.**The pen is mightier than the sword.**A doctor probed the wound.**What is a globe?*

[Excite emulation in the formation of good sentences from words marked with a *.]

Lesson 5.

ū (u long), as in ūse.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| mute | <i>mute</i> | lute | <i>lute</i> |
| tube | <i>tube</i> | cube | <i>cube</i> |
| cure* | <i>cure</i> | pure* | <i>pure</i> |
| fuse | <i>fuse</i> | muse | <i>muse</i> |
| flume | <i>flume</i> | plume* | <i>plume</i> |
| duke | <i>duke</i> | fluke | <i>fluke</i> |
| tune* | <i>tune</i> | dune | <i>dune</i> |
| dupe | <i>dupe</i> | mule | <i>mule</i> |
| lure | <i>lure</i> | huge | <i>huge</i> |

How many sides has a cube?

I love beside the sea to muse.

Take care! The fuse is burning.

*How sweet at eve the lover's lute
Chimes when the groves are still
and mute.*

[Call attention of pupils to the lengthening power of final e; as, tūb—tūbe.]

Lesson 6.

ā (a long), as in fāte.

[Call attention to the silent letters.]

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| drake | <i>drake</i> | snake* | <i>snake</i> |
| crate | <i>crate</i> | grate | <i>grate</i> |
| grape* | <i>grape</i> | scrape | <i>scrape</i> |
| paste | <i>paste</i> | chaste | <i>chaste</i> |
| range | <i>range</i> | strange | <i>strange</i> |
| plague* | <i>plague</i> | vague | <i>vague</i> |
| lathe | <i>lathe</i> | swathe | <i>swathe</i> |
| haste | <i>haste</i> | taste* | <i>taste</i> |
| phrase | <i>phrase</i> | quake | <i>quake</i> |

*The chaste moon looks down.**The earth shall quake.**Come! Turn the lathe.**Oh haste! crimson morning.**Write the phrase nicely.**See the berries in the crate.*

[Instruct pupils in punctuation and the proper use of capitals.]

Lesson 7.

i (i long), as in fine.

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| strife | <i>strife</i> | knife* | <i>knife</i> |
| chime | <i>chime</i> | crime | <i>crime</i> |
| thine | <i>thine</i> | whine* | <i>whine</i> |
| spike | <i>spike</i> | strike | <i>strike</i> |
| quire | <i>quire</i> | squire | <i>squire</i> |
| blithe | <i>blithe</i> | writhe | <i>writhe</i> |
| climb* | <i>climb</i> | prime | <i>prime</i> |
| high* | <i>high</i> | sigh | <i>sigh</i> |
| nigh | <i>nigh</i> | thigh | <i>thigh</i> |

*The chime of bells sounds clear.
Strike! for your altars and your fires.
He wasted many a quire.
It is prime fun to skate.
He gave a sigh as I drew nigh.
See the boy writhe in pain.*

[Watch carefully, and correct all incorrect language in sentences made by the pupils. Guide them to the use of choicer expression.]

Lesson 8.

ō (o long), as in tōne.

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| grove | <i>grove</i> | drove* | <i>drove</i> |
| wrote | <i>wrote</i> | quote | <i>quote</i> |
| chose* | <i>chose</i> | those | <i>those</i> |
| knoll | <i>knoll</i> | stroll* | <i>stroll</i> |
| shorn | <i>shorn</i> | borne | <i>borne</i> |
| rogue | <i>rogue</i> | brogue | <i>brogue</i> |
| gross | <i>gross</i> | ghost | <i>ghost</i> |
| stove* | <i>stove</i> | strove | <i>strove</i> |
| whole | <i>whole</i> | forge | <i>forge</i> |

*The groves were God's first temples.
 'Tis not the whole of life to live.
 I have borne greater wrongs.
 A gross mistake was made.
 On yonder knoll he stands.
 We often quote what others wrote.*

[Call attention to rhyming words.]

Lesson 9.

ă (a short), as inăt.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|-----------|
| plan | bran | fan'cy | pan'try |
| wax | flax* | ax is* | ax le |
| flat | chat | spat ter | scat ter* |
| glad | shad | pad dle | sad dle |
| land* | sand | can dle | hand le |
| cash | sash* | ash es | flash es |
| sang | gang | man go | an gry |
| bank | sank | an kle | rank le |
| fact | tact | tract | act ing |
| drab | scab | hab it* | rab bit* |
| camp | damp | pam per | scam per* |
| swam | clam | clam ber | bram ble |

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

The morning stars sang together.

Tact wins the heart.

Fact and fancy often differ widely.

The mango grows in hot countries.

Parents should not pamper children.

Let not anger rankle in your heart.

[Write these sentences, filling the blanks from words marked with a *.]

A bad —— is more easily learned than broken.

What is the earth's ——?

—— is the plant from which linen is made.

Shut the window or the —— will fall.

The —— ——s away from the dog.

The farmer ——s seed on his ——.

Lesson 10.

ě (e short), as in mĕt.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|------------|
| self | pelf | elf'ish | bel'fry |
| felt | melt* | shel ter | swelt er |
| bend* | mend | fend er | ren der |
| lent | sent | plen ty | twen ty |
| best* | rest | fes ter | ves per |
| next* | text | dex ter | sex ton |
| held | weld | sel dom | eld er |
| keg | leg | beg gar | leg gin |
| kept | wept | skep tic | scep ter |
| mesh | fresh | flesh y | thresh old |
| bench* | trench | wrench | stench |
| spell* | shell | wel fare | wel come |

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

The preacher read his text.

Can the blacksmith weld the steel?

The sexton tolls the vesper bell.

The king's scepter was set with jewels.

We stand on the threshold of death.

The traveler swelters in the sun.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a *.]

The warm sun —s the snow.

The old man sat down on the —.

Can you — all the words in this lesson?

Who will be the — speller?

Try to do better — time.

You must make your wishes — to duty.

Lesson 11.

i (i short), as in it.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| link | mink | twink/le* | sprink/le |
| hint | tint | print er | splin ter |
| give | live | riv er * | quiv er |
| lisp | wisp | whis per | sis ter |
| rift | gift | fif ty | stiff en |
| rich* | itch | kitch en | pitch er |
| thin | chin | din ner | win ter |
| grit | quit | bit ter | twit ter* |
| slim | swim | nim ble | thim ble |
| trick | quick | crick et | thick et |
| cling | swing* | king dom | ring let |
| since | rinse* | in sect | tin sel |

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

With one blue rift of sky between.

The last link is broken that bound me to thee.

There's not a tint that paints the rose.

He saw six slick, slim saplings sailing down the stream.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.

The placid water quivers in the sun.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a *.]

We will — the clothes in clear water.

I flow to join the brimming —.

— me high, and — me low.

The — man is not always the happiest.

The blue birds — on the old oak tree. .

—, —, little star.

Lesson 12.

shup (o short), as in nôt.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| fond | pond | yon'der | con'duct* |
| stop | chop | pop lar* | prop er* |
| shot | spot | tot ter | rot ten* |
| lock | rock | pock et | rock et |
| hog | frog | prog ress | hogs head |
| drop | shop | cop per | stop per |
| moss | toss | blos som* | pros pect |
| knob | throb | rob ber | lob ster* |
| cost | lost | hos tile* | hos tage |
| blot | plot | bot tle | cot tage |
| rod | plod | mod est | mod ern |
| Tom | from | com ma | com mon |

[Write these sentences from dictation.]

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

Do you know where to place a comma?

Modern progress has been very rapid.

Pythias was a hostage for Damon.

The old man totters to the grave.

The plowman homeward plods his weary way.

[Write these sentences, filling blanks from words marked with a *.]

The —— Indians killed the settler's wife.

Strive by —— —— to win your own approval.

Spring hangs her infant ——s on the trees.

The —— tree was —— at the core.

Where does the —— live?

[Ask pupils to write a composition or story, using as many words of this lesson as they can.]

Lesson 13.

ü (u`short), as in üp.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------|
| duck* | tuck | buck'et | buck'le |
| bluff | snuff | ruf fle | muf fin |
| slug | snug* | rug ged | *slug gard |
| pluck* | struck* | chuck le | buck skin* |
| brush | *crush | ush er | *blush ing |
| dumb | numb | tum ble | *crum ole |
| stump | plump* | bum per | dump ling |
| scrub | shrub | rub ber* | bub ble |
| stuff | gruff* | scuf fle* | shuf fle |
| drum | chum* | *hum ble | grum ble* |
| club* | chub | stub ble* | blub ber |
| spun | shun* | blun der* | thun der* |

[Fill these blanks from words marked on the right side with a *.]

A — man with a — suit and a — coat over it went out to hunt —s. He took his — with him. A — storm came up while they were in a — field, and they ran into a — corner. They got into a — over a plump —, and one of them was — on the head with a —, but he did not —, for he knew it was a —.

It is always better to — a quarrel. — is often best shown by avoiding one.

[Fill these blanks from words marked on the left side with a *.]

Be it ever so —, there 's no place like home.

Go to the ant, thou —. Consider her ways and be wise.

Truth —ed to earth will rise again.

The walls of the castle will — away.

The skies yet — with departing light.

Lesson 14—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound. (Homonyms.)

ā=āi, āy, eā, ei, ey.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | ale , malt liquor. ail , to be sick. | E | gate , an entrance. gait , manner of walking. |
| B | ate , did eat. eight , twice four. | F | made , formed. maid , a young woman. |
| C | able , having power. Abel , a name. | G | mane of a horse. main , principal. |
| D | bale , a package. bail , security. | H | male , sex. mail , letters, etc.; armor. |

Lesson 15—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | great , large. grate for a fire. | E | waste , to destroy; a desert. waist , part of the body. |
| B | pane of glass. pain , suffering. | F | sale , a selling. sail of a ship. |
| C | pale , wanting color. pail for water. | G | strait , narrow. straight , direct. |
| D | pray , to ask for. prey , spoil. | H | tale , a story. tail of a horse. |

Lesson 16—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | brake , for wheels; a fern; a thicket. break , to part by force. | E | rain , water from clouds. rein , part of a bridle. reign , to rule. |
| B | daze , to confuse. days , plural of day. | F | wait , to stay. weight , heaviness. |
| C | lade , to load. laid , placed. | G | way , a path; a method. weigh , to find the weight. |
| D | wade in the water. weighed , did weigh. | H | wave of the ocean. waive , to set aside. |

Lesson 14—Written.

[Copy these sentences. Fill the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson.]

Shall there be no more cakes and (A)?—*Shakespeare*. Age and want sit smiling at the (E).—*Pope*. Quick was the little (F)'s reply. Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her (E), her voice.—*Shakespeare*. They (B) in all (B) apples. A breath can make them, as a breath has (F).—*Goldsmith*. The war-horse shakes his (G). Spoil, like (D)s unopened to the sun.—*Young*. (H) and female created He them.—*Bible*. Cain murdered (C). What (A)s the man? Most men take care of the (G) chance. He gave (D).

Lesson 15—Written.

When (B) and anguish wring the brow.—*Scott*. Old Ocean's gray and melancholy (E).—*Bryant*. White as a white (F) on a dusky sea.—*Byron*. Kate, like the hazel twig, is (G) and slender. (C) or red? Nay, very (C).—*Shakespeare*. These little things are (A) to little man.—*Goldsmith*. Children like fairy (H)s. Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a (D).—*Goldsmith*. The (B) fell into the (C). He bought a (A) at the (F). He (F)ed through the (G).

Lesson 16—Written.

The captive bending with the (F) of bonds.—*Glover*. Oh, stretch thy (E), fair peace.—*Pope*. Hither, hither wend your (G).—*Drake*. I (H) my right as king.—*Waller*. Where billows never (A).—*Garth*. Why do you (D) in the brook, little maid?—*Anon*. His fear seemed to (B) him. (H) succeeding (H) they go.—*Dyer*. He (F)ed six (B) before he could (C) the ship. (F) until I (G) this. It (D) a ton. The (E) being broken, the horse ran away. Softly on my eyelids (C).—*Milton*. He sends His (E).

Lesson 17—Oral.

ă (a short), as inăt.

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|
| gash* | brad | adz | dash |
| rash | crag | wrap* | grand |
| clan | snag | chap | clash |
| dram | stag | lash | drank |
| lamb* | clap | drag* | stand* |

Lesson 18—Oral.

| | | | |
|------|--------|-------|--------|
| jamb | scan | trap* | cramp |
| hank | smash* | than | scamp |
| crab | bade | pack | tramp* |
| slab | rang | sham | scant |
| mash | hack | tack* | strap* |

Lesson 19—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| clar'et | gar'ret | sal'ver | stag'ger |
| mat in | scant y* | chap ter | tas sel* |
| shag gy | ac rid | pat tern | cab in* |
| dap ple | jack et* | sand wich | gath er* |
| ar id | cav ern | shat ter | blad der |

Lesson 20—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| rat'tle* | fam'ish | ran'sack | dan'gle |
| ram ble | ban ter | tar ry | bat ter |
| sam ple | lath er | plan et | asp en |
| sat in | rap id | las so | ar row* |
| nar row* | tran quil | tat tle* | bar rel* |

Lesson 17—Written.

[Fill blanks from words given here.]

stag clan snag brad fang

The ——s of the rattlesnake are hollow.

The —— will not split the board.

Each Scottish family had its own ——.

The boat struck a —— and sank.

The —— swam across the lake.

[Write, as a part of each lesson on this page, sentences containing words marked with a * in the corresponding opposite lesson.]

Lesson 18—Written.

hank pack crab scan sham

We —— with care each page.

She bought a —— of yarn at the store.

Do not say —— for carry.

A —— battle was fought.

Did you ever see a —— walk? How does it walk?

Lesson 19—Written.

matin dapple arid salver garret

A silver —— is on the table.

That —— gray horse is handsome.

The —— sands of the desert are hot.

Birds trill their —— songs in the tree-tops.

Like a cat in a strange ——.

Lesson 20—Written.

banter planet aspen tarry tranquil

Be —— . You are safe.

A —— does not twinkle ; a star does.

The —— trembled in the breeze.

Never —— old people. Be respectful to them.

Boatman ! do not ——.

Lesson 21—Oral.

ě (e short), as in mět.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| mess | send | theft | hemp |
| less* | tend | yelk | flesh |
| debt | bent | tent* | spent* |
| lend* | smelt | them | fend |
| clench | whelp | bled* | rend |

Lesson 22—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| rent | strength | fled | splen'did* |
| helm | shelf* | fret* | ves sel* |
| drench | depth | yelp | mess mate |
| tempt | dense | clev er | tem ple |
| length | fence* | mes sage | tem pest |

Lesson 23—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| wheth'er* | er'rand | er'ror | ter'ror |
| ten ant | cel lar* | fet lock | ref uge |
| sev er | des pot | helm et | meth od |
| neth er | chem ist | rel ic | beck on* |
| mer ry | cher ub | mel on* | emp ty* |

Lesson 24—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| bev/el | pep/per* | lev/el | rep'tile |
| rev el | sen tence* | vel vet* | pres ent |
| net tle | del uge | hem lock | per ish |
| nest le | gest ure | fet ter | cher ish |
| freck le* | ver y* | fres co | mel low |

Lesson 21—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

drench smelt whelp yelk debt

— is a millstone around the neck.
The rain will — us if we stay here.
The — is a very good fish.
The lioness is fond of her —s.
The — of an egg is yellow.

Lesson 22—Written.**dense helm rent fled tempt**

The deer — from the hunter.
— no one to do wrong.
The ship obeys her —.
The man could not pay his —.
We did not go through the — wood.

Lesson 23—Written.**merry tenant error terror errand**

They ran away in —.
When sent on an — go quickly.
Three — girls are we.
The — moved out of the house.
Take care not to make an —.

Lesson 24—Written.**nettle perish fresco reptile cherish**

The lizard is an ugly —.
Can the artist — the walls?
The — is a useful plant in some countries.
Our parents will — us, and we should obey them.
They were afraid they should all —.

Lesson 25—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ē (e long), as in mē.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | be , to exist. bee , an insect. | E | dear , costly. deer , an animal. |
| B | beat , to strike. beet , a vegetable. | F | feat , an act performed. feet , plural of foot. |
| C | beech , a tree. beach , the shore. | G | flee , to run away. flea , an insect. |
| D | cede , to give. seed of a plant. | H | Greece , a country. grease , melted fat. |

Lesson 26—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | heal , to make well. heel , part of the foot. | E | mean , vile; middle part. mien , manner. |
| B | hear , to listen. here , in this place. | F | meet , to come together. meat , flesh. mete , to measure. |
| C | leaf of a plant. lief , willingly. | G | peal , a loud sound. peel an apple. |
| D | leak , to let in water. leek , a vegetable. | H | pleas , excuses. please , to make glad. |

Lesson 27—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | peace , quiet. piece , a part. | E | steel , refined iron. steal , to take as a thief. |
| B | reed , a hollow stalk. read a book. | F | teem , to be full. team of horses. |
| C | seem , to appear. seam of a garment. | G | the , an adjective. thee , pronoun. |
| D | see , to behold. sea , the ocean. | H | week , seven days. weak , not strong. |

Lesson 25—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The (A) goes by with a lazy hum.—*Mrs. Oakes Smith*. The wicked (G) when no man pursueth.—*Bible*. Grateful (H), with streaming eyes.—*Pope*. Recounts the (F)'s of youth.—*Thomson*. Horses' hoofs that (B) the ground.—*Dryden*. Soft like a spirit's are their (F).—*Strode*. The wicked (G) which each man pursueth.—*Squibob*. To (A), or not to (A).—*Shakespeare*. Go drive the (E).—*Pope*. The warlike (C), the ash, for nothing ill.—*Spenser*. The king will (D) the country. Plant the (B) (D). Play on the (C).

Lesson 26—Written.

The thunder (G), on (G). No ear can (B), no tongue can tell.—*Byron*. Hunger gave a relish to her (F).—*Dryden*. Emulous to (H) him.—*Thomson*. The larkspur listens, "I (B), I (B)."—*Tennyson*. What majestic (E).—*Pope*. Do not (G) the (D). A once bright rose's withered (C).—*Moore*. I had as (C) (F) a tiger. I put my (A) on the (D). His (H) were not listened to. The wound will (A). We will (F) (B). With what measure ye (F).—*Bible*. He that holds fast the golden (E).—*Cowper*.

Lesson 27—Written.

Like (B)s before the blast.—*Hewitt*. Whose golden touch could soften (E) and stones.—*Shakespeare*. Calm and unruffled as a summer's (D).—*Addison*. Her bright brain (F)ed with fancies.—*All the Year Round*. None knew (G) but to love (G).—*Halleck*. The silent hours (E) on.—*Shakespeare*. The admiration only of (H) minds.—*Milton*. (A) hath her victories.—*Milton*. He (C)s able to hold (G) (F). (B) the book next (H). All of a (A) throughout, and all divine.—*Dryden*. Sew up the (C).

Lesson 28—Oral.

i (i short), as in it.

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|
| sift* | lint | sink* | wink |
| dint | fist | mint | sick* |
| wish* | tilt | wilt | glib |
| wick | film | limb | whiz |
| skip* | grim | wig | brig |

Lesson 29—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| brink | chink | drink* | skiff |
| think* | drill | chick | bridge |
| bring* | fling | frisk | brisk |
| spill | quill* | cliff | sling |
| spring* | prism | whisk | thrill |

Lesson 30—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| twist* | swift* | tim'ber | tin'der |
| crisp* | thrift | trig ger | lim ner |
| cringe | filth* | hith er | thith er |
| midst | squint | sliv er* | vis it |
| drift | glimpse | bick er | stin gy |

Lesson 31—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| kin'dle* | quin/sy | lim'it | sin'ew |
| crip ple* | dim ple* | scrib ble | trick le |
| sniv el | mil let | mis sive | tick et* |
| lim bo | in got | bish op | bit tern |
| cis tern | cit y | fin ish* | frig ate |

Lesson 28—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

mint dint mist lint film

A — of oil was on the water.

A fine — came down over the land.

She put some — on the wound. What is lint?

Money is coined at the —.

He made a — in the board.

Lesson 29—Written.**chink drill prism skiff cliff**

Do you like to ride in a —?

The — rose high above the ocean.

The miner bored the rock with a —.

The — shows seven colors.

Stop the — in the floor.

Lesson 30—Written.**glimpse limner bicker thrift cringe**

I had only a — of the deer as he ran.

The slave —s before his master.

By — we may soon gather wealth.

A — paints portraits.

Avoid a —ing disposition.

Lesson 31—Written.**millet frigate bittern missive scribble**

I sent a — by the postman.

— is good feed for horses.

Write plainly; do not —.

The — sailed proudly away.

I saw a — flying over the lake.

Lesson 32—Oral.

ö (o short), as in nôt.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| dock | shock | prop | bronze |
| soft* | mock | stock | loft |
| song* | cost* | lost* | long |
| flog | moth* | clot | clog |
| crop | flop | gone | troth |

Lesson 33—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| thong | strong* | scoff | dross |
| fosse | prompt* | lodge | copse |
| solve | cross* | odd | sconce |
| froth* | prong | blonde | frost |
| gloss | wrong* | throng | frond |

Lesson 34—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| hop/per | com/bat | com/plex | com/merce |
| dock et | lock et* | sock et | sol der |
| both er | son net | cob bler* | con quer |
| mon ster | for age | bod y | ros in |
| cob web* | schol ar* | cof fin* | com post |

Lesson 35—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| com/rade | prom/ise* | hon/or | con/gress |
| cop y* | con cord | hol ly | prov erb |
| for est* | con sul | gos sip | ob ject |
| hon est* | doc ile | loz enge | proc ess |
| on ward | glob ule | pol ish | sol id* |

[Drill well on words usually mispronounced.]

Lesson 32—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

clot dock bronze loft troth

James went up into the —.

The vessel sailed into the —.

A — of blood was on the ax.

A — statue of the President was erected.

The young girl plighted her —.

Lesson 33—Written.

thong dross copse fosse frond

We cut the brush in the —.

His shoes were tied with a — of leather.

The — of a fern is pretty. What is a fern?

The — around the castle was deep and wide.

Purify the gold from its —.

Lesson 34—Written.

rosin sonnet docket forage combat

Soldiers often have to — for food.

The judge placed the case on his —.

How is — made?

That poet writes beautiful —s.

The armies met in — outside the city.

Lesson 35—Written.

globule concord consul docile holly

The — is green, and its berries are red.

A — child is loved by all.

— in your play gives pleasure to all.

The — sailed for China.

A — of water is called a drop.

Lesson 36—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

i (i long), as in fine.

| | |
|---|--|
| A aisle, a narrow passage, as, the aisle of a church. isle , an island. I 'll , I will. | E cite, to summon; to quote. site , a situation. sight , the sense of seeing. |
| B bridle for a horse. bridal , a wedding. | F die , to expire. dye , to color. |
| C find , to discover. fin ed, did fine. | G dying , expiring. dyeing , coloring. |
| D clime , a region. climb , to mount. | H bye , good bye. by , near. buy , to purchase. |

Lesson 37—Oral.

| | |
|--|---|
| A hie , to hasten. high , lofty. | E indite , to write. indict , to charge with crime. |
| B hide , a skin; to conceal. hied , did hie. | F lie , falsehood; to recline. lye , a liquid. |
| C idle , not busy. idol , a false god. idyl , a short pastoral poem. | G liar , one who lies. lyre , a musical instrument. |
| D islet , a little island. eyelet , a little hole. | H mite , a particle. might , power. |

Lesson 38—Oral.

| | |
|--|---|
| A night , time of darkness. knight , a title. | E side , the edge. sighed , did sigh. |
| B miner , one who mines. minor , less; one under age. | F size , bulk. sighs , does sigh. |
| C pries , lifts; looks into. prize , reward. | G rite , a ceremony. write , to form letters. |
| D quire , 24 sheets of paper. choir , a band of singers. | wright , a workman. right , correct. |

Lesson 36—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Summer (A)s of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea.—*Tennyson*. He was (E)d to the court and (C). May one step higher (D).—*Dryden*. The sounding (A)s of the dim woods rang.—*Mrs. Hemans*. This is a fine (E) for the house. Go and (H) a (B). They expected to (C) him (G) (H) the road-side. Father of all! in every age, in every (D) adored.—*Pope*. The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did (F).—*Spenser*. The (B) of the earth and sky.—*Herbert*. We must all (F) sooner or later.

Lesson 37—Written.

Like a long team of snowy swans on (A).—*Dryden*. Heaven from all creatures (B)s the book of fate.—*Pope*. Apollo tuned the (G).—*Pope*. Stretched his feathered fans with all his (H).—*Dryden*. As (C) as a painted ship upon a painted ocean.—*Coleridge*. I will (E) a letter to you. (A) to yon (D) in the sea. He was (E)ed for murder. The (C) of his sire. Then he (B) him away to the Dismal Swamp. Did you ever see (H)s in cheese? (F) is made from ashes. Make an (D). Every one despises a (G).

Lesson 38—Written.

Seemed almost to exhale in (F).—*Moore*. She has laughed as softly as if she (E).—*Mrs. Browning*. The brisk (B) pants for twenty-one.—*Pope*. Where (G)s divine were paid.—*Dryden*. Assist the (D) of angels.—*Waller*. With half your wit, your years, and (F).—*Swift*. He will (G) the (C) essay. The (B) (C) into the earth. Is this the (G) (E)? The (A) was clad in armor. Make me a child again, just for to-(A).—*E. A. Allen*. Always dare to do the (G).

Lesson 39—Oral.

ü (u short), as in üp.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| cuff* | puff | fuzz | buzz |
| suck | crumb | tuck | buck |
| blush* | blunt* | grunt | stunt |
| cluck | chuck | clung | flung |
| stung* | strung | stuck | truck |

Lesson 40—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| skulk | lungs* | trust | tuft |
| bulk | dusk* | scud | scum |
| stun | lump | husk | scrub* |
| pumps* | grub | jump | gulf |
| crust* | mumps | strut | thus |

Lesson 41—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| sun'dry | fun'gus | cus'tom | rud'der |
| sul len* | mus cle | shut tle | mut ter |
| tur ret | sum mit | suf fer | plun der |
| strug gle | stut ter* | clus ter | smug gle |
| cur ry | dul cet | sud den* | stub born* |

Lesson 42—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| pub'lic | flut'ter | stuc'co | mus'tard* |
| cur dle* | ut most | rus tic | sup ple |
| hur ry* | stud y | mud dy* | pub lish |
| vult ure | ut ter | up ward | rus set |
| rum ble | put ty* | stum ble | bun dle |

Lesson 39—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

clung blunt buck stunt truck

John drew the barrel on his —.

Smoking will — your growth.

The drowning sailor — to the rock.

The hunter shot a fine — in the forest.

Is not the blade of your knife —?

Lesson 40—Written.**tuft bulk scud skulk husk**

The ship must — before the blast.

The — of wheat is called chaff.

Many quails have a — on the head.

The truant —ed down the alley.

The elephant is a beast of great —.

Lesson 41—Written.**summit fungus rudder dulcet cluster**

The — notes of birds are heard.

They reached the — of the mountain.

Bring me a — of ripe grapes.

The mushroom is a —. What is that?

A ship is steered by its —.

Lesson 42—Written.**rumble stucco russet publish vulture**

The — is one of the largest of birds.

He will — the paper daily.

Our summer such a — livery wears.

The — on these walls is very fine.

The — of the earthquake was terrible.

Lesson 43.

Words showing the lengthening power of e final.

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|-------|
| at | ate | met | mete |
| bat | bate | prim | prime |
| pat | pate | chin | chine |
| sat | sate | rim | rime |
| sag | sage | lin | line |
| wag | wage | sin | sine |
| dam | dame | cub | cube |
| Sam | same | nod | node |
| ban | bane | mop | mope |
| fan | fane | tun | tune |
| van | vane | dun | dune |
| nap | nape | tub | tube |

Lesson 44.

Write the words below. Form new words from them by adding e. Define each, and mark the vowels.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|
| fat | rag | rid | fin |
| hat | can | rip | tin |
| mat | man | hug | win |
| rat | pan | pur | not |
| lad | cap | cur | rod |
| mad | dim | sham | hop |
| pin | bit | din | dot |

*Lesson 45.***Parts of the Body.**

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------|
| hand | cheek | beard | breast |
| head | tooth | knee | tongue |
| skull | brain | palm | throat |
| nail | wrist | thumb | nerves |
| neck | pulse | fin'ger | an'kle |
| arm | foot | el bow | knuck le |
| thigh | spine | tem ple | shoul der |

*Lesson 46.***Wild Animals.**

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| elk | bea'ver | jack'al | squir'rel |
| wolf | wea sel | o ce lot | pan ther |
| sloth | monk ey | ga zelle' | rac coon' |
| ti'ger | er mine | jag u ar' | an'te lope |
| ot ter | bab oon' | go ril'la | el e phant |
| moose | cham'ois | wild'cat | o pos'sum |
| rab'bit | rein deer | leop ard | kan ga roo' |

*Lesson 47.***The School Room.**

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|-------------|
| bell | pens | pa'per | cray'ons |
| clock | stove | pu pils | pict ures |
| maps | chart | brooms | point ers |
| desks | chalk | pen'cils | plat form |
| slates | ta'ble | teach er | book case |
| books | knives | rub bers | stove pipe |
| chairs | rul'ers | spong es | black board |

Lesson 48—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ō (o long), as in tōne.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | bold , brave. bowled , did bowl. | E | coarse , not fine; rude. course , place for racing; direction; path. |
| B | bored , did bore. board , a plank. | F | coarser , more coarse. courser , a swift steed. |
| C | beau , a suitor; a dandy. bow , a weapon. | G | core , the inside. corps , a body of men. |
| D | bolder , more bold. bowler , a stone. | H | doe , female deer. dough , unbaked bread. |

Lesson 49—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | fore , front. four , twice two. | E | hoard , a treasure. horde , a wandering tribe. |
| B | fourth , last of four. forth , out: | F | hole , an opening. whole , all. |
| C | grocer , dealer in provisions, etc. grosser , coarser. | G | holy , sacred. wholly , entirely. |
| D | groan , a moan. grown , done growing. | H | hose , flexible pipe; stock- ings. hoses , plural of hoe. |

Lesson 50—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | loan , something lent. lone , alone; lonely. | E | nose on the face. knows , does know. |
| B | moan , a lament. mown , cut down. | F | oar , for rowing. ore of metals. o'er , over. |
| C | moat , a ditch. mote , a particle. | G | ode , a poem. owed , did owe. |
| D | no , a denial. know , to understand. | H | oh , an exclamation. owe , to be in debt. |

Lesson 48—Written.

Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The winged (F), like a generous horse, shows most true mettle when you check his (E).—*Pope*. And as he (A) and (D) grew. An Indian hunter, with unstrung (C).—*Longfellow*. He (A) down Tom's wicket. Wells are (B) for oil. Meal is (F) than flour. The torrent swept the (D)s down. (C) Brummel set the fashions of his time. Sprang like a startled (H). His (G) marched to battle. Put the (H) on the (B). Throw away the (G) of the apple. Take care that your manner is not (E).

Lesson 49—Written.

Our (E) is little, but our hearts are great.—*Tennyson*. His tastes are (C) than mine. His youthful (H), well saved, a world too wide.—*Shakespeare*. A (E) of Tartars. Take time by the (A) lock.—*Swift*. Behold the locks which are (D) white.—*Addison*. The (C) sold him (A) of his best (H). Go (B), the (F) world is before you. The (B) man (D)ed when he fell in the (F). I am (G) without money, and many with money are not (G). And shout, and (D), and saber stroke.—*Campbell*. The (H) is burst.

Lesson 50—Written.

For (A) oft loses both itself and friend.—*Shakespeare*. The scent of meadows newly (B). The (C) that is in thy brother's eye.—*Bible*. With spectacles on (E).—*Shakespeare*. By knowledge we do learn ourselves to (D).—*Spenser*. He read it (F) and (F). And filled the (C)s and ditches with the slain.—*Dryden*. The (A) tree stood upon the plain. (H) (D) I cannot write an (G). A piece of iron (F). I (H) him nothing. He (G) me money. Place the (F)s in the boat. He (E) I am his friend.

Lesson 51.

ā=āi, āy, eā, ei, ey, uā.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|------------|
| hail | nail | dai'ly | gay'ly* |
| gain | pain* | dain ty* | paint er |
| dray | stay | play ful | pay ment |
| rein | vein | plain ly | hei nous |
| they | whey | ey ry | dai ry |
| frail* | quail* | tai lor | sail or |
| grain | sprain | rain y | pain ful |
| paint | quaint | plaint iff | plaint ive |
| raise | praise | dai sy* | rai sin |
| break | steak | break ing | play thing |

To be ungrateful is a heinous crime.

The eagle looks down from his eery.

The plaintiff won his suit by the plaintive appeals of his lawyer.

There were twenty cows in his dairy.

They separate the curd from the whey.

There purple pansies, quaint and low,

Forget-me-nots and violets grow.

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a *.]

A tuft of ——s on a flowery lea.

He —— sang as he went his way.

While the —— clamors for his running mate.

—— is no longer —— when it is past.

A —— plank between them and death.

A —— plant is the ivy green.

Lesson 52.

ē=ēe, ēa, iē.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| mēat | seat | cheat | wheat |
| bēad | lead | breed | bleed |
| teak | weak | speak | sneak |
| teasē | please | cheese | breeze |
| clear* | year | drear | smear |
| sheaf | leaf | thief* | grief |
| leap | reap* | cheap | deep |
| heal | meal | steal | squeal |
| freeze | sneeze | wheeze | squeeze |
| cease | lease | crease | grease |
| eaves* ¹ | leaves* | beeves | sleeves |
| weed* | seed* | creed | greed |

The greed of man makes untold misery.
 How brief is our lease of happiness here.
 Ten fine fat beeves were sold to the drover.
 The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year.
 Who steals my purse steals trash.

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a *.]

Death comes like a — in the night.

As ye sow, so shall ye —.

Pull up the — that it may not bear —.

The swallow twitters about the —,

Blithely she sings, and sweet, and —;

Around her climb the woodbine —,

In a golden atmosphere.—*Celia Thaxter.*

Lesson 53—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ū (u long), as in ūse. ŭ (u short), as in ŭs.

A **blew**, did blow.
blue, a color.B **due**, owing.
dew, moisture.C **ewe**, a sheep.
you, a pronoun.
yew, a tree.D **flue**, a chimney.
flew, did fly.E **hue**, color.
hew, to cut.F **knew**, did know.
new, not old.
gnu, an animal.G **slue**, to turn.
slew, did slay.H **duel**, combat of two.
dual, twofold.*Lesson 54—Oral.*A **but**, a conjunction.
butt, a cask; an end; an
object of ridicule.B **dun**, a color.
done, finished.C **one**, a unit.
won, gained.D **sun**, the light giver.
son, a male child.E **ruff** of a dress.
rough, uneven.F **skull**, part of the head.
scull, an oar; to row.G **sum**, the whole.
some, a part.H **plum**, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line;
perpendicular.*Lesson 55—Oral.*A **tun**, a cask.
ton, a weight.B **color**, as blue, red, etc.
culler, one who culls.C **currant**, a berry.
current of a river.D **cousin**, a relative.
cozen, to cheat.E **pumice**, a stone.
pomace, crushed apples.F **sutler**, an army trader.
subtler, more subtle.G **sucker**, a fish.
succor, aid.H **none**, not any.
nun, one who lives in a
nunnery.

Lesson 53—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Oh! I could (E) up rocks.—*Shakespeare*. The (C), obedient to the bender's will.—*Spenser*. Crocus cups of gold and (A).—*Montgomery*. 'Tis nonsense to dispute about a (E).—*Byron*. No bees around your cradle (D).—*Pope*. (G) the stick around. Burr (G) Hamilton in a (H). The wind (A) and set the (D) on fire. He (F) the (C) was lost. The (F) lives in Africa. The hypocrite lives a (H) life. Morn-ing (B).

I take this garland, not as given by (C),
But as my merit, and my beauty's (B).—*Dryden*.

Lesson 54—Written.

E'en the (E) rocks with tender myrtle bloom.—*Addison*. Of friends, however humble, scorn not (C).—*Wordsworth*. His (F) was cloven, his life was (B). Learning by study must be (C).—*Gay*. The (A) of all good-natured fun. The (E) that touched Queen Bess's chin.—*Young*. For downy peaches and the glossy (H).—*Dryden*. The (D) was pouring his splendors.—*Longfellow*. (G) cows are (B). The (G) of hap-piness is contentment. My (D), let integrity be the (H) line of your actions. Can you (F) a boat?

Lesson 55—Written.

Idiots only may be (D)ed twice.—*Dryden*. A (B) of trifles. The great (A) of Heidelberg contains six hundred hogs-heads. The rushing (C) bears us down, we cry in vain for (G). Thou comest like a veiled (H).—*Jane T. Worthington*. How much is a (A)? The soldiers upset the (F)'s tent. His (D) made cider from the (E). Woman's instinct is (F) than man's. What is the (B) of the (C)? He fished for (G)s, but caught (H). (E) stone brightens metals that are rubbed with it.

Lesson 56—Oral.

ā=āi, āy, ei, ey, āu, āo, e, ee.

| | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| yea | pail* | rail | mail |
| aim | gray | laid | rain |
| ray* | clay | pray | tray* |
| bay | staid | play | veil |
| bail | fail* | snail* | claim |

Lesson 57—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| brain | gain* | paid* | wail |
| vain | bray | main | raid |
| slay | sway | fray | gaol |
| flail | aid | prey | flay |
| chain* | jail* | trail | braid* |

Lesson 58—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| twain | slain | strain | train* |
| saint | taint | trait | plaint |
| spray | gauge | waist* | stray* |
| feint | feign | reign | deign |
| neigh* | freight | weight* | sleigh |

Lesson 59—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| de'tail | a vail' | per tain' | up braid' |
| bail iff | pre vail | me lee | re tail* |
| saint ly* | con strain | ab stain | ar ray |
| faith ful* | de claim | ac quaint | dis dain |
| cai tiff | re frain* | o bey* | or dain |

Lesson 56—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

ray bail snail bay laid

The man gave —— to the court.

Slowly and sadly we —— him down.

That boy is as slow as a ——.

The skiff floats lightly on the ——.

Bright Venus shot a silver ——.

*Lesson 57—Written.***bray fray raid flay sway**

The king ordered him to be ——ed alive.

Unwatched the garden bough shall ——.

My soul 's in arms and eager for the ——.

Did you hear the donkey ——?

The general made a —— into the enemy's country.

*Lesson 58—Written.***twain deign feign trait spray**

She would not —— to look at him.

He ——ed to be badly hurt.

The —— dashed over the ship.

They —— were made one.

To forgive injury is a good ——.

*Lesson 59—Written.***bailiff constrain upbraid abstain declaim**

Many boys take pride in ——ing well.

Never feel ——ed to do wrong.

—— always from doubtful acts.

Never give your parents cause to —— you.

The —— arrested him for debt and took him to prison.

Lesson 60—Oral.

ē=ee, ēi, ēa, ēo.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| beak | seam* | team* | beam |
| ream | peace | wreath | bean |
| plead | steam* | speech | tears |
| shears* | ease | heap | screech |
| heat | deal | feed* | near |

Lesson 61—Oral.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| beef* | cream* | dream | deem |
| keep* | feel | weep | keen |
| meek | peep | treat | wheel* |
| teeth | three | leave* | weave |
| clean | glean | gleam | scream |

Lesson 62—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| beard | yeast* | bleak | creak |
| least* | speak* | squeak* | streak |
| sneak | spear | sheathe | wreathe |
| heath | leech | cheek | league |
| beast | stream | feast* | leash |

Lesson 63—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|------------|
| queer* | steep | bee'tle | twee'zers |
| sweep | screen | fee ble* | hea then |
| geese* | street | ei ther* | nei ther* |
| steer | creep | ea ger | mea ger |
| fleece | queen | peo ple | squeam ish |

Lesson 60—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

peace beak plead beam mead

— rules the day, where reason rules the mind.

Morning's ruddy —s light the eastern sky.

O'er the —s I cast my view.

— always for the cause of right.

In the bird's — was a straw.

Lesson 61—Written.

glean deem weep gleam keen

Angel's — o'er one astray.

— blows the wintry wind.

A — from the window shot far out on the snow.

Never — yourself wiser than your elders.

Ruth went —ing in the fields.

Lesson 62—Written.

sheathe bleak heath leech league

The — is lonely and drear.

We — the sword and take the plow.

Form no — with vice.

— blows the bitter blast.

The idler is a — on society.

Lesson 63—Written.

fleece meager heathen squeamish treason

The — bows down to wood or stone.

Be not too — in regard to food.

His long, — figure receded from view.

Arnold's — will never be forgotten.

Little lamb, with — of snow

Lesson 64—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ā=āi, āy, eā, ei, e.

| | |
|--|---|
| A base, vile. bass , the lowest part in music. | E fane, a temple. fain , gladly. feign , to pretend. |
| B bays, arms of the sea. baize , a kind of cloth. | F faint, weak. feint , a pretense. |
| C chaste, pure. chased , pursued. | G fate, destiny. fete , a festival. |
| D Dane, native of Denmark. deign , to condescend. | H staid, sober. staid , or stayed , did stay; fastened. |

Lesson 65—Oral.

| | |
|--|--|
| A hale, healthy. hail , frozen rain; welcome. | E plane, a tool; a tree. plain , level ground. |
| B lane, a narrow road. lain , reclined. | F plate, a dish; to gild. plait , to weave; to twist. |
| C maze, a tangle. maize , Indian corn. | G slay, to kill. sleigh , a vehicle. |
| D nay, no. neigh of a horse. | H place, a situation. plaice , a kind of fish. |

Lesson 66—Oral.

| | |
|---|---|
| A frays, quarrels. phrase , related words. | E grater, a scraper. greater , larger. |
| B nave of a church. knave , a rogue. | F stake, money bet; a stick. steak , a slice of meat. |
| C prays, does pray. praise , applause. | G vale, a valley. veil , to cover. |
| D vane, a weathercock. vain , proud; useless. vein , a blood vessel. | H raze, to pull down. raise , to lift up. rays of light. |

Lesson 64—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

To what (A) uses we may return.—*Shakespeare*. The ancient graves, and the fallen (E)s.—*Mrs. Hemans*. (C) as the icicle.—*Shakespeare*. All my trust on Thee is (H).—*Wesley*. That heart can feel, or tongue can (E).—*Moore*. (C) old age away.—*Pope*. For man is man, and master of his (G).—*Tennyson*. The (D) would not (D) to speak English. The (B) were calm and deep. A green (B) curtain. He made a (F) of going, but (H) to the (G). I (E) would weep, but tears refuse to come.

Lesson 65—Written.

Upon the grassy carpet of this (E). None were happier in our (B).—*Bennett*. Though he (G) me, yet will I trust him.—*Bible*. In winding (C)s works her hidden hole.—*Dryden*. A (A) old age. The beech, the swimming alder, and the (E).—*Dryden*. The (H) has both eyes on one side of its head. She (F)s her golden hair. (F) sin with gold.—*Shakespeare*. His horse (D)s proudly. (D), not wheat, but (C). This is the (H) where he has (B) down. I wield the flail of the lashing (A).—*Shelley*.

Lesson 66—Written.

Death never won a (F) with (E) toil.—*Dryden*. That man's a (B)—be sure beware of him.—*Horace*. Bozarris fell, bleeding at every (D). Slow-dropping (G)s of thinnest lawn.—*Tennyson*. In (D) the (D) did try to catch the wind. Cut a thick (F).—*Butcher*. Where the (G)s with violets once were crowned.—*Dryden*. Diademed with (H) divine.—*Pope*. He (C) for help. He delights in (A). Parse the (A).

Fear not the anger of the wise to (H);

Those best can bear reproof who merit (C).—*Pope*.

*Lesson 67.***Vowels and Consonants.**

[Require pupils to commit these paragraphs to memory, together with all rules for spelling.]

There are twenty-six letters in our alphabet. These are divided into two classes, **vowels** and **consonants**.

The **vowels** are seven in number: **a, e, i, o, u**, and in many words **w** and **y**. The remaining letters are called **consonants**.

We often wish to add a syllable to a word to express something different from the word itself, which we call the **root word** or **primitive word**. If we place the added syllable after the word we call it a **suffix**. If we place it before the word, we call it a **prefix**. The new words thus formed are called **derivatives**.

Sometimes this changes the terminal letter or letters of the **root word**, and we need certain rules to guide us in spelling the new words. Hence:

RULE 1. Final *y* preceded by a consonant is generally changed to *i* before a suffix, unless the suffix begins with *i*; but final *y* preceded by a vowel is not changed.

Require pupils to apply this rule to words in the lesson according to the following or similar—

MODEL: In *cry*, final *y* is changed to *i* before adding *es* or *ed* to form *cries* or *cried*; but does not change to *i* before adding *ing* to form *crying*, because the suffix begins with *i*.

Let it be written as follows:

cry + es = cries cry + ed = cried cry + ing = crying

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|---------|
| fry | fries | fried | fry ing |
| pry | pries | pried | pry ing |
| spy | spies | spied | spy ing |
| try | tries | tried | try ing |
| dry | dries | dried | dry ing |
| shy | shies | shied | shy ing |

Lesson 68.

i=ÿ, ie, uĩ, aĩ, u, e, ee, o, eĩ, ĩa, oĩ.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|-----------|
| been* | build* | cer'tain* | pret'ty |
| guilt* | sieve* | wom en* | for eign* |
| built* | myth | car riage* | tor toise |
| lynx* | nymph | syr up | guin ea |
| sylph | bus'y* | syn tax | lyr ic |

The wood-nymphs, decked with daisies trim.

You will soon need to study syntax.

Every myth conveys a truth.

The tortoise beat the hare, not by swiftmess, but by steady progress.

Moore's sweet lyric poems are known wherever the English language is spoken.

For rank is but the guinea's stamp,

A man's a man for a' that.—*Burns.*

Sylphs and fairies floating through the air.

[Fill blanks below from words marked with a *.]

The lamps shone o'er fair —— and brave men.

Ye who —— your homes among green leaves.

Be —— you are right, then do your duty.

Wandering on a —— strand.

The world is full of —— and misery.

Air-castles are cunningly —— of words.

The —— has tufts of hair on his ears.

He went to London in his ——.

The —— have no time for tears.—*Byron.*

Sift the flour through the ——.

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,

The saddest are these: "It might have ——."—*Whittier.*

Lesson 69.

ō=ōa, ōw, ōu, ōe, ōo.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| oar* | soar* | board | hoard |
| oat | boat* | float* | throat |
| foe* | hoe | woe* | throe |
| row | sow | snow* | know |
| load | road | goad | toad |
| moan | loan* | roan* | groan |
| boast | coast | roast | toast* |
| oak* | soak | cloak | croak |
| mown | sown | blown | grown |
| hoar | roar* | boar | gourd |
| coal* | foal | goal | shoal |
| four | pour | floor | door |

Onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

The wounded soldier, in the throes of death.

See how the miser hoards his gold.

Many a shoal marks this stern coast.—*Scott.*

We rise in glory, as we sink in pride;

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.—*Young.*

[Fill the blanks below from words marked with a *.]

Sing for the — tree, the monarch of the wood.

The — of the falls was heard in the distance.

With — in hand in our — we —.

Whiter than new — on a raven's back.—*Shakespeare.*

— like the eagle to the sun.

You may — the bread over the —s.

— to the hand that shed this costly blood.—*Shakespeare.*

He makes no friend, who never made a —.—*Tennyson.*

Will you — me your — horse?

Lesson 70.

ū=ew, oū, ūi, ūe, eū, ieū, iew, eaū.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>few</i> | <i>new</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>your</i> |
| <i>news</i> | <i>blue</i> | <i>flue</i> | <i>glue*</i> |
| <i>suit*</i> | <i>lieu</i> | <i>chew</i> | <i>clew</i> |
| <i>flew</i> | <i>slew</i> | <i>knew</i> | <i>stew*</i> |
| <i>spew</i> | <i>view*</i> | <i>crew</i> | <i>brew</i> |
| <i>sue*</i> | <i>juice</i> | <i>sluice</i> | <i>deuce</i> |

Lesson 71.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <i>nui'sance*</i> | <i>suit/or</i> | <i>a dieu'</i> | <i>sub due'</i> |
| <i>skew er</i> | <i>stew ard</i> | <i>re new*</i> | <i>be dew</i> |
| <i>feud al</i> | <i>neu tral</i> | <i>es chew</i> | <i>re view</i> |
| <i>ew er</i> | <i>sew er</i> | <i>en sue</i> | <i>pur sue*</i> |
| <i>pew ter*</i> | <i>beau ty*</i> | <i>im bue</i> | <i>in due</i> |
| <i>lieu</i> | <i>brew</i> | <i>sluice</i> | <i>clew</i> |

We need some — to guide us through this maze.

The water rushes through the —.

He chose gold in — of honor.

The east wind —s another storm.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| eschew | ewer | feudal | subdue |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

We brought a — of water.

— all evil. Cling to the good.

The — ages were barbarous.

— your passions and avoid excess.

Lesson 72—Oral.

i=ȳ, ie, uī, eī, uȳ, aī, ȳe, aȳ, eye.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|
| fy | wry | sly* | thy |
| shy | rye | dye | lye |
| why* | bye | buy* | guy |
| eye* | tie* | vie | die |
| lie | pie | sky | fly |

Lesson 73—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| died* | lied | tied | pried |
| lyre | type | style* | chyle |
| guile | guide* | guise | thyme |
| rhyme | height* | sleight | aisle |
| scythe* | ty'ing | ply'ing | ty'rant |

Lesson 74—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| cy'cle | al ly' | re ply'* | de cry' |
| vy ing | de fy | ap ply | un tie |
| bay ou | re ly* | im ply | de scry |
| gey ser | de ny* | sup ply* | be guile |
| hy phen | es py | com ply | dis guise* |

Lesson 75—Oral.

i=ȳ, e, ee.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| En'gland* | breech'es | cyn'ic | crys'tal* |
| mys tic | myth ic | syn od | gym nast |
| hys sop | syl van | styp tic | gyp sum |
| sys tem* | syn dic | typ ic | symp tom* |
| gyp sy* | phys ic | syr inge | strych nine |

Lesson 72—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

shy vie wry guy rye

Mary made a — face at her medicine.

Let each — in being best.

The flower of sweetest smell is — and lowly.

Harry used the rope for a — to the tent.

— grows taller than other grain.

Lesson 73—Written.

type guise chyle guile rhyme

— is food partly digested.

Keep your hearts free from —.

He was a — of perfect manhood.

Not all — is poetry, nor all poetry —.

Thou comest in such lowly —.

Lesson 74—Written.

bayou cycle descry geyser beguile

From my care last night by holy sleep —d.

The — of the sun is twenty-eight years.

The sailor could — the land in the distance.

The waters of the — were sluggish.

The — spouted boiling water to a great height.

Lesson 75—Written.

gymnast gypsum syndic synod cynic

Diogenes the — lived in a tub.

The — sent the thief to prison.

— when calcined is called plaster of Paris.

The — met in the church.

The — trained his muscles by exercise.

Lesson 76—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ē (e long), as in mē.

A beer, malt liquor.
bier for the dead.B creak, a noise.
creek, a small stream.C ceil, to plaster, as a room.
seal with wax; a signet.D discreet, prudent.
discrete, to separate.E freeze with cold.
frieze, coarse cloth; part
of a building.F grieves, causes grief.
greaves, part of armor.G knead, as dough.
need, want.H tear, water from the eye.
tier, a row.*Lesson 77—Oral.*A lea, a meadow.
lee, a sheltered place.B meed, reward.
mead, meadow.C leech, a blood-sucker.
leach, to separate by dis-
solving.D reek, to steam.
wreak his anger.E peer, a noble; to look.
pier, a wharf.F sheer, mere; perpendicu-
lar.
shear, to cut.G sweet, pleasant.
suite, a set of rooms; at-
tendants.H teas, plural of tea.
tease, to plague.*Lesson 78—Oral.*A key to a lock.
quay, a wharf.B senior, elder.
seignior, a title.C peak, a point.
pique, spite; to annoy.
peek, to look.D seine, a net.
scene, a view.
seen, beheld.E cereal, a grain.
serial, in a series.F Venus, one of the planets.
venous, of the veins.G seer, a prophet.
sear, sere, withered.
sear, to burn.H seas, oceans.
sees, perceives.
seize, to grapple.

Lesson 76—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Seventy thousand seats rose, (H) on (H). Nor did there want cornice or (E).—*Milton*. The sails and ropes (B) in the wind. A friend in (G) is a friend indeed.—*Proverb*. A translator both (D) and bold.—*Roscommon*. Drop a (H) on his (A). We (G) hops to make (A). It was so cold as to (E) the (B). The knight wore (F) on his legs. If aught inanimate e'er (F).—*Byron*. And (C) his pardon here. You may (G) the bread. The mason will (C) the room. His coat is made of (E). The great (C) of the State.

Lesson 77—Written.

I come again to hill and (A).—*Mrs. Browning*. Like a king among his (E)s.—*Hill*. Rising spring adorns the (B)s.—*Dryden*. Hope's gentle gem, the (G) forget-me-not.—*Coleridge*. A doctor was formerly called a (C). A (F) precipice of a hundred feet. The place (D)s with the odor of (H). (F) the sheep, but do not (H) them. The ship ran under the (A) of the island. The President's (G) stood with him on the (E). Lye is made by (C)ing ashes. The king (D)ed his vengeance on the traitors. He had his just (B).

Lesson 78—Written.

Then thus a (B) of the place replies.—*Dryden*. The glowing (D) is fading fast.—*Ware*. (F) is the brightest planet. Wheat and rye are (E)s. The Grand (B) wished to (H) the kingdom. He (H) the white (C)s. I have (D) many large fish in a (D). The (F) blood is dark. Do not give way to (C). The (G) warned Lochiel. The (G) leaves fall. The hot iron (G)s the blacksmith's fingers.

Fathoms deep beneath the (H),
Lie the ancient wharves and (A)s.—*Longfellow*.

Lesson 79—Oral.

ō=ōa, ōw, ou, ōe, au, ew, eau, eō.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| tōe | lōw | rōam | loaf |
| sew* | sōap | loam | hoax |
| cōax | gōat* | mōat | blow* |
| flōw | glōw | slow* | crow* |
| stōw | shōw | blōat | bowl |

Lesson 80—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| loathe | bourn | mourn | course |
| source | court* | fourth* | gourd |
| mould | moult | though | known |
| thrown* | throw | growth* | oath |
| foam | coat* | gloat | loath |

Lesson 81—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|------------|
| coarse* | tow | co/coa | haut/boy |
| poach | beau* | poul try* | board er |
| hoarse* | beaux | mould y | mourn er |
| broach | know | yeo man | load stone |
| coach* | hoar'y | bowl der | boat swain |

Lesson 82—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| low'er* | bow/line | a float' | ap proach' |
| own er* | bow sprit | a board | en croach |
| colt er | shoul der* | un load* | re proach |
| foe man | smoul der | re source | dis course |
| poul tice* | flam beau | re course | loath/some |

Lesson 79—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

loam hoax moat glow roam

The castle — was wide and deep.
Some love to — o'er the dark sea foam.
A sandy — makes a good farm.
Reporters often — the people.
The sunset — rests on the scene.

*Lesson 80—Written.***moult gourd loath bourn known**

The — from which no traveler returns.
A — makes a good dipper.
And having — you, love you better still.
Birds — every year. What does that mean?
I am — to believe what he says.

*Lesson 81—Written.***cocoa hautboy hoary boulder loadstone**

From youth to — age.
The — tree grows in warm countries.
The —s were worn smooth by ice.
Did you hear him play on the —?
— attracts iron and steel. What is it?

*Lesson 82—Written.***resource smoulder colter encroach flambeau**

Never — on the rights of others.
Fire often —s a long time before it breaks out.
His way was lighted by a —.
The — of a plow cuts the sod.
Our —s are many and great.

Lesson 83—Oral.

ă=ăi, uă, ăa

plaid Ca'naan guar an tee'

ě=ěa, ăi, a, ěi, ěo, iě, u, uě, ay

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| dead | read | lead | head |
| deaf | bread | dread | thread |
| spread | breath | death | dealt |
| dreamt | health | wealth | meant |
| sweat | threat | breadth | breast |

Lesson 84—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|----------|
| guest | guess | a'ny | bur'y |
| tread | stead | ma ny | heav en |
| cleanse | says | threat en | feath er |
| friend | said | heath er | leath er |
| stealth | realm | weath er | clean ly |

Lesson 85—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| read'y | stead'y | break'fast | a gain' |
| jeal ous | heif er | mead ow | pleas'ure |
| zeal ot | leav en | treas ure | peas ant |
| heav y | weap on | zeal ous | head ache |
| leop ard | jeop ard | meas ure | pheas ant |

plaid realm cleanly heather zealous

In fancy's — he oft would stray.

The — worker wins his way.

My blood would stain the —.

He wrapped his — about him and lay down.

— habits conduce greatly to good health.

Lesson 86—Oral.

ö=ə, ɔw, ɔi.

[Drill well on pronunciation of these words.]

| | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|-------|
| wad | squad | wand | swan* |
| wan | wash* | wasp | what |
| squat | watch* | swamp* | quash |
| squash | was* | wast | squab |
| swab | swap | yacht(yōt) | chaps |

Lesson 87—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| swal/low* | wal/low | war/rant | quad/rant |
| wan der* | quar rel* | quar ry | squan der |
| mem oir | squal id | scal lop | squab ble |
| was sail | swamp y | wan ton | squad ron |
| waf fle | wal let* | wad ding | knowl edge* |

[Write sentences containing words marked with a * as part of these lessons.]

wand squad wan yacht

A — of soldiers marched in.

Kindness is the magic — that draws friends.

The — ran swiftly before the breeze.

Pale and — he rose from his sick bed.

quarry wanton warrant memoir squadron

The — sailed against the foe.

Many write their own —s.

That fine marble came from the —.

— cruelty should be punished.

The Sheriff had a — for his arrest.

Lesson 88—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ī (i long), as in fine. ĭ (i short), as in ĭt.

A **slight**, light; small.
sleight, dexterity.B **stile**, steps over a fence.
style, manner.C **rice**, a grain.
rise (*n.*), an ascent.D **tied**, did tie.
tide of the ocean.E **time**, a period.
thyme, a plant.F **vial**, a small bottle.
viol, a musical instrument.G **vice**, sin.
vise to hold things.H **rye**, a grain.
wry, twisted.*Lesson 89—Oral.*A **been**, existed.
bin, a box.B **cymbal**, an instrument.
symbol, a sign.C **cygnet**, a young swan.
signet, a seal; a stamp.D **fisher**, one who fishes.
fissure, a cleft.E **gild**, to cover with gold.
guild, a society.F **gilt** with gold.
guilt, crime.G **him**, a pronoun.
hymn, a sacred song.H **in**, within.
inn, a tavern.*Lesson 90—Oral.*A **kill**, to take life.
kiln, a large oven.B **links** of a chain.
lynx, an animal.C **limb**, a branch.
limn, to outline.D **nit**, egg of an insect.
knit stockings.E **mist**, fog.
missed, did miss.F **pistol**, a firearm.
pistil, part of a flower.G **ring**, a circlet.
wring, to twist.H **missile**, something sent.
missal, a mass book.

Lesson 88—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

A bank whereon the wild (E) blows.—*Shakespeare*. On a (A) (C) of ground. (E) and (D) wait for no man.—*Proverb*. (G) which always leads to wilds of woe.—*Thomson*. Comin' thro' the (H). How the (B) refines.—*Pope*. The (C) swamps of the south invite him.—*Irving*. A (A) motion showed his (A) of hand. Uncork the blue (F). And softer strings of lute or (F).—*Milton*. I'm sitting on the (B), Mary.—*Lady Dufferin*. She (D) the ribbon in a knot. He was held as in a (G).

Lesson 89—Written.

Had slightly pressed its (C) sage.—*Scott*. I am not now that which I have (A).—*Byron*. Shall I not take mine ease in mine (H)?—*Shakespeare*. Three (D)s went sailing out into the west.—*Kingsley*. Error is not always (F). Let me, at least, offer one (G).—*Bryant*. The (B)s clashed. The rays of sunset (E) the spire. The (E) met in the town hall. Fill the (A) with apples. A yawning (D) in the earth. All things are (B)s.—*Longfellow*. The dome glitters in the sun since it was (F). The (C) swam (H) the lake.

Lesson 90—Written.

The (H) whistled through the air.—*Scott*. Like silent ghosts in (E)y shrouds.—*Celia Thaxter*. The close (D) bonds of sympathy. Lime is burned in a (A). Friendship's (B) are still unbroken.—*Song*. The (F) is the seed-bearing organ. (G) out, wild bells, to the wild sky.—*Tennyson*. See the wind (G) the (C) off the tree. The artist (C)s the figure. All the woods are sad with (E).—*Whittier*. We (E) him from his usual place. She lost her (H) on the way. The gadfly lays its (D)s on horses' legs. Shoot the (B).

Lesson 91—Oral.

ũ=ô, oũ, õö, ôe, ôi, eô

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| love | dove | shove | does |
| blood | flood | glove* | touch* |
| tough* | rough | done | young* |
| some | front* | month | sponge |
| won | none | wont | once |

Lesson 92—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| dost | oth'er* | won'der | cov'ey |
| come* | cov er | hov er | plov er* |
| doth | moth er* | broth er | smoth er |
| monk | ov en | slov en | doz en |
| touched | hon ey | mon ey | monk ey* |

Lesson 93—Oral.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| pom'mel | shov'el* | mon'grel | bom'bast |
| col or* | com fit | com fort* | com pass |
| cov ert | cov et | gov ern | Mon day* |
| on ion* | stom ach | thor ough | ton nage |
| wor ry | coup let | doub let | doub le |

Lesson 94—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| troub'le* | cour'age | a bove'* | amongst' |
| coup le* | cous in | be loved | be come |
| flour ish | south ern | af front | un done |
| nour ish | dun geon | con front | e nough* |
| coun try* | por poise | a mong | pom'ace |

Lesson 91—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

dove sponge wont flood rough

——s grow at the bottom of the sea.

The —— swept every thing before it.

At evening he was —— to stray.

—— winds shake the darling buds of May.

The —— brought an olive branch.

Lesson 92—Written.**smother monk hover covey sloven**

A —— of quails arose from the bush.

Be not ——ly in your habits.

Do not —— the voice of conscience.

See the hawk —— over the chicken.

The barefooted —— begged alms.

Lesson 93—Written.**tonnage mongrel pommel comfit couplet**

He held fast the —— of his saddle.

The —— dog could not catch the hare.

Fruit dried in sugar makes nice ——s.

The vessel's —— was five hundred tons.

The —— rhymes very smoothly.

Lesson 94—Written.**courage porpoise pomace dungeon confront**

Grind the apples to ——, and press out the cider.

The —— loves to play by moonlight.

—— this man with his accuser.

The knight stood in his ——, pining for freedom.

——, brother! do not falter.

Lesson 95—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ō (o long), as in nōte. ǒ (o short), as in nōt.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A pole, a stick. poll, to register votes.</p> | <p>E roe, a female deer. row, to pull a boat; a line.</p> |
| <p>B rode, did ride. road, a way. rowed, did row.</p> | <p>F rote, mere repetition. wrote, did write.</p> |
| <p>C rose, a flower; did rise. rows, does row.</p> | <p>G sole of the foot; a fish. soul, the spirit.</p> |
| <p>D Rome, a city. roam, to wander.</p> | <p>H sore, hurt. soar, to fly aloft.</p> |

Lesson 96—Oral.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A shone, did shine. shown, directed.</p> | <p>so, thus. E sow, to scatter. sew with a needle.</p> |
| <p>B slow, not fast. sloe, a wild fruit.</p> | <p>F throw, to fling. throe, agony.</p> |
| <p>C soared, did soar. sword, a weapon.</p> | <p>G toe of the foot. tow, broken flax; to draw.</p> |
| <p>D throne of a king. thrown, flung.</p> | <p>H yoke for oxen. yolk of an egg.</p> |

Lesson 97—Oral.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A told, did tell. toll, rung slowly.</p> | <p>E flocks, herds. phlox, a plant.</p> |
| <p>B tole, to decoy. toll, to ring slowly.</p> | <p>F loch, a lake. lock of a door; of hair.</p> |
| <p>C soled, put on soles. sold, did sell.</p> | <p>G coral, a kind of stone. corol, part of a flower.</p> |
| <p>D choler, anger. collar for the neck.</p> | <p>H not, a denial. knot, a tie.</p> |

Lesson 95—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Words learned by (F) a parrot may rehearse.—*Cowper*.
 (C) of rosemary, with flowery stem.—*Dryden*. That sweet
 child I met at (D).—*Willis*. Then out of sight she (H)s.—
Dryden. Like him, that on a lonesome (B).—*Coleridge*. Save
 when they stirred the (E).—*Scott*. Go, miser! go; for lucre
 sell thy (G).—*Dryden*. The (C) is fairest when 't is budding
 new.—*Scott*. Whose (G) bliss is eating.—*Dryden*. He (B)
 until his hands were (H). He (F) me that he fished with
 a (A). We (B) home. Can you (E) a boat?

Lesson 96—Written.

Their sickles reap the corn another (E)s.—*Sandys*. And
 tame to plums the sourness of the (B).—*Dryden*. The eyes
 that (A) now dimmed and gone.—*Moore*. Leaning upon
 my (C).—*Shakespeare*. The morning on her (D) of gold.—
Chapman. Beneath the bending (H).—*Pope*. I marked his
 (F) of pain. She was (A) how to (E), but was (B) in
 learning. The eagle (C) away. I cut my (G) (E) that it
 bled. Kindled like fire in (G). The (H) being bad, the
 egg was (D) away.

Lesson 97—Written.

Scarce can I speak, my (D) is so great.—*Shakespeare*. The
 (E) held spikes of purple flame.—*Bayard Taylor*. The mid-
 night clock has (A).—*Mason*. Trembling, left its (G) cell.—
Rogers. Shepherds watched their (E) by night. (F) Kat-
 rine lay beneath him rolled.—*Scott*. Esteem and love were
 never to be (C).—*Pope*. (B) the bell. The (F) is broken.
 I (A) him to bring me a (D).

A (H) can choke a felon into clay;

A (H) can save him, spelled without the k.—*Holmes*.

Lesson 98.

[Let the pupil write sentences using the opposites of words in this lesson, thus, good—bad.]

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>bad</i> | <i>white</i> | <i>up</i> | <i>light</i> |
| <i>fast</i> | <i>dark</i> | <i>out</i> | <i>there</i> |
| <i>quick</i> | <i>day</i> | <i>here</i> | <i>some</i> |
| <i>first</i> | <i>wet</i> | <i>black</i> | <i>well</i> |

Lesson 99.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>fat</i> | <i>few</i> | <i>big</i> | <i>joy</i> |
| <i>far</i> | <i>new</i> | <i>him</i> | <i>mud</i> |
| <i>dry</i> | <i>sit</i> | <i>no</i> | <i>hate</i> |
| <i>man</i> | <i>win</i> | <i>now</i> | <i>late</i> |

[Assist the pupils, when necessary, by such questioning as will lead them to find the proper word.]

*Lesson 100.***The Table.**

| | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|-----------|
| dish | cru'et | knives | tu reen' |
| plate | cast er* | forks | gob'let* |
| cups | sau cer | spoons | pitch er* |
| urn | chi na* | bowls | nap kins* |

*Lesson 101.***In the House.**

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| bel'lows | cur'tain | ket'tle | grid'i ron* |
| bed stead | mir ror* | ba sin | book case |
| scut tle* | car pet | can is ter | mat tress* |
| bu reau* | chairs | grid dle | wash stand |

[Write sentences containing words marked with a *.]

*Lesson 102.***Nuts, Fruits.**

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| pe can' | fig | mel'on | per sim'mon |
| fil'bert | prune | cur rants | ba na na |
| pine nut | pear | peach es | nec'ta rine |
| pea nut | grapes | a pri cot | pine ap ple |
| al mond | quince | or ange | rasp ber ries |
| wal nut | plum | rai sin | goose ber ries |
| chest nut | lime | lem on | straw ber ries |
| chine a pin | ap'ple | gua va | black ber ries |
| hick o ry nut | cit ron | pa paw' | pome gran ate |

*Lesson 103.***Articles of Food.**

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| grits | gru'el | bis'cuit | por'ridge |
| mush | jel ly | muf fin | dough nut |
| samp | cook y | cat sup | om e let |
| toast | oat meal | hom i ny | dump ling |
| cheese | hon ey | cus tard | sand wich |
| cake | syr up | frit ters | mar ma lade |
| pie | sug ar | pop o ver | pre serves' |
| soup | waf fle | sar dine | suc'co tash |
| meat | crul ler | an cho'vy | john ny cake |

*Lesson 104.***Clothing.**

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| shoes | cloak | mit'tens | dol'man |
| boots | shawl | a pron | rib bon |
| hose | skirt | col lar | po lo naise' |
| coat | gai'ters | cra vat' | pet'ti coat |
| shirt | san dals | bon'net | o ver coat |
| vest | slip pers | ruche | o ver alls |
| gloves | basque | trou'sers | pan ta loons' |
| cape | blouse | dust er | hand'ker chief |
| kilt | scarf | neck tie | over shoes |

Lesson 105—Oral.

oi, as in boil.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| coil | foil | oil* | soil* |
| toil* | coin | loin | join |
| groin | quoin | coir | joint* |
| point | void | choice | voice |
| foist | hoist | joist | moist* |

Lesson 106—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| noise* | poise | loi/ter | coin/age |
| spoil* | roil | hoi den | clois ter |
| quoit | broil* | doi ly | noi some |
| coif | toi/let | foi ble | moist ure |
| moil | point er* | poi son* | oint ment |

Lesson 107—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| tur'moil | en join' | pur loin' | sub join' |
| tre foil | ex ploit | a noint | ap point |
| par boil | de void | de spoil | em broil |
| sir loin | re joice | ad join | a droit |
| join er | a void | re coil | in/voice |

Lesson 108—Oral.

oy=oi.

| | | | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| boy | loy'al | oys/ter* | de coy' |
| joy | roy al* | voy age* | en joy |
| toy | coy ish | joy ous | de ploy |
| cloy | boy ish* | al loy' | em ploy |
| coy | joy ful* | an noy | de stroy |

Lesson 105—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

void joist quoin foil hoist

The — is made of wood.

Then — our starry flag, and fling it to the breeze.

A — is used by printers.

The rascal's scheme was —ed.

Sweet bird that singest — of care.

Lesson 106—Written.**foible cloister hoiden loiter doily**

Never — on your way to school.

Girls, do not act like —s.

Every one has his own —.

A — is a small napkin for table use.

She returned to the —, to end her life there.

Lesson 107—Written.**adjoin turmoil trefoil exploit invoice**

The merchant sent an — of the goods.

That was a most daring —.

They lived in the —ing house.

He lived a life of constant —.

The — is the three-leafed clover.

Lesson 108—Written.**alloy decoy deploy cloy coy**

The Indians —ed them into the wood.

— is used to harden gold and silver.

The general —ed his troops into line.

Children are not easily —ed with sweets.

Courteous though —, and gentle though refined.

Lesson 109—Oral.

ou, as in out.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| our | pout | hour | sour |
| loud* | noun | thou | bound |
| found* | cloud* | hound* | bout |
| gout | mound | proud | ground |
| pound | sound | lout | round* |

Lesson 110—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| wound | shroud | oust | rout |
| doubt | drought | spout | sprout* |
| pounce | mouse | bounce | flounce |
| scour* | shout* | stout* | fount |
| mount | gouge | trout* | souse |

Lesson 111—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| couch | grouse | south* | found'er |
| pouch | flout | rouse* | floun der |
| vouch | scout | spouse | coun ty* |
| slouch | snout | bough* | boun ty |
| douse | mouth* | slough | dough ty |

Lesson 112—Oral.

ow=ou.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| bow'er | cow'er | dow'er | pow'er* |
| show er* | tow er | pow der* | chow der |
| tow el* | row el | vow el | trow el |
| bow els | cow ard* | cow slip | prow ess |
| prowl | dow ry | blow zy | drow sy |

Lesson 109—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

gout pound lout sour bout

The boys had a fine — at ball.

That long lazy — is late.

Hear him — his prison door.

— is a most painful disease.

— looks and words win no friends.

Lesson 110—Written.

wound oust drought souse shroud

Nor in sheet nor in — we — him.

The long — dried up the crops.

Not paying his rent he was —ed.

The long train — up the mountain.

His boat tipped and —d him.

Lesson 111—Written.

scout grouse founder doughty flout

— fly very swiftly. What are they?

The — found the enemy's camp.

Do not — or flounce when spoken to.

Such — deeds were seldom seen.

The ship —ed in the gale.

Lesson 112—Written.

rowel tower chowder prowess cower

Great — was shown by the soldier.

Did you ever eat —? From what is it made?

Crash! The — fell in ruins.

The wild beasts — before the flame.

He dashed the —s in his steed.

Lesson 113—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ōō, ōō, â, â.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | bruise, to hurt. brews, does brew. | E | root of a tree. route, course or way. |
| B | chews, does chew. choose, to select. | F | rood, fourth of an acre. rude, uncivil. |
| C | crews of ships. cruise, to sail around. shoot, to discharge; to sprout. | G | threw, did throw. through the door. to, towards. |
| D | chute, a rapid descent in a river; a tube or trough. | H | too, also; more than enough. two, a number. |

Lesson 114—Oral.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | your, belonging to you. ewer, a pitcher. | E | cast, thrown. caste, high or low class. |
| B | troop of mounted soldiers. troupe of actors. | F | draft, order on a bank. draught of air; of water. air, atmosphere. |
| C | wood, a forest. would do a thing. | G | heir, an inheritor. e'er, ever. ere, before. |
| D | cask, a barrel. casque, a helmet. | | |

Lesson 115—Oral.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | fair, beautiful; just. fare, price of passage. | E | stare, to gaze at. stair, steps. |
| B | glare of light. glair, white of an egg. | F | tare, a weed. tear, to rend. |
| C | hair of the head. hare, an animal. pare, to peel. | G | there, in that place. their, belonging to them. they're, they are. |
| D | pair, two. pear, a fruit. | H | ware, goods. wear, to have on. |

Lesson 113—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Yet true it is as cow (B) cud.—*Wyatt*. Humility, that low sweet (E) from which all heavenly virtues (D).—*Moore*. Float ships with all their (C), no more to sink or rise.—*Longfellow*. The (F) are never loved. Examine all, and (B) the right. His (E) lay along the shore. It shall (A) thy head.—*Bible*. (H) ships were sent out to (C) along the shore. The song (H) daring, and the theme (H) great.—*Prior*. He bought a (F) of ground. Henry (G) his ball (G) the window. Go (H) your home.

Lesson 114—Written.

Seek the shelter of the (C).—*Dryden*. The (B) has been playing at the theater. In India, each (E) has its own customs and occupation. (G) to himself, that heritage of woe. They closed their trembling (B).—*Dryden*. Basins and (A)s to lave her dainty hands.—*Shakespeare*. Uprose this poem of the earth and (G).—*Longfellow*. The bitter (F) that life holds out to all.—*Cowper*. I (C) buy a (F). The knight (E) his (D) upon the ground. He bought a (D) of wine. For seldom, sure, if (G) before.—*Scott*.

Lesson 115—Written.

Moths are ever caught by (B).—*Byron*. He frets, he fumes, he (E)s, he stamps the ground.—*Dryden*. I (H) it, set with stars of light.—*Mackay*. And on her (C) a glory, like a saint.—*Keats*. They sell (G) various (H)s. A star-light evening, and a morning (A).—*Dryden*. (G) go a (D) of (C)s. While ye gather the (F)s.—*Bible*. Pull the ripened (D).—*Dryden*. Do not (F) your clothes. The (B) of an egg is called albumen. Climb the golden (E)s. The (A) was paid. (D) the peach nicely. (G) all going home.

Lesson 116—Oral.

ä, as in ärm.

[Watch carefully the pronunciation of these words, and drill well on those habitually mispronounced.]

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| calf | half | gape | alms |
| bark* | dark* | hark | lark |
| mark* | park | cart* | dart |
| mart | bard | tart | farm* |
| harm | part | card | hard |

Lesson 117—Oral.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| lard | yard* | scar* | spar |
| yarn | barn | balm | bath |
| path | calm* | palm | darn |
| harp* | carp | barb | garb |
| marl | salve | starve* | psalm |

Lesson 118—Oral.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| barge | large | carve* | charge* |
| czar | farce | parse | harsh |
| arch | parch | qualm | marsh |
| larch | march | scarf* | sharp* |
| spark | smart* | snarl | wrath |

Lesson 119—Oral.

ä=äü, eä, uä, e, äa.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| jaunt | daunt | gaunt | haunt |
| taunt | vaunt | launch* | haunch |
| craunch | launched | laugh* | heart* |
| hearth* | guard | flaunt | aunt* |
| laun'dry | saun'ter | ba zaar' | ser'geant |

Lesson 116—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

park tart bard alms lark

Give — unto the poor.

Mary made a pie from the — apples.

The ancient —s were poets and musicians.

Hark! the — at heaven's gate sings.

What a beautiful — this is.

Lesson 117—Written.

carp spar marl balm barb

James broke the — off his hook.

— is used in some countries to enrich land.

The vessel lost her —s in the gale.

There is a — for every woe.

Nor drain I ponds the golden — to take.

Lesson 118—Written.

barge harsh czar larch parse

The — tree loses its leaves in autumn.

The — floated down the river.

You will soon have to —.

— words sometimes wound deeply.

Russia's ruler is called the —.

Lesson 119—Written.

taunt gaunt daunt jaunt flaunt

Never — your playmates.

They took a — into the country.

Vice —s along our streets.

— famine sat upon the hearth.

Let no difficulty — you.

Lesson 120.

[Let pupils write sentences, using the opposites of words in this lesson:
thus, **male—female.**]

| | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| take | tame | wide | wise |
| male | save | nice | rise |
| came | bare | life | hard |
| come | ride | wife | lost. |

Lesson 121.

| | | | |
|-------|------|----------|----------|
| small | long | sink | morning |
| back | damp | straight | darkness |
| sick | best | fresh | better |
| land | down | cloudy | merry |

[Assist the pupil, when necessary, by such questioning as will lead him
to find the proper word.]

*Lesson 122.***Trees.**

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|------------|
| spruce | ma'ple | hem'lock | pop'lar |
| elm | al der | hick o ry | syc a more |
| birch | ce dar | lau rel | wil low |
| palm | co coa | cy press | ban yan |

*Lesson 123.***Flowers and Plants.**

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| dai'sy | tu'lip | blue'bell | wood'bine |
| pop py | lu pine | hare bell | cac tus |
| pan sy | vi o let | mul lein | bone set |
| pe o ny | cro cus | but ter cup | hol ly hock |

*Lesson 124.***à, as in àsk.**

[Watch carefully the pronunciation of these words, and drill well on those habitually mispronounced.]

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| bask | cask* | flask | last |
| vast | cast | past | hasp |
| task | mast | mask | pass |
| raft* | pant | waft | lass |
| gasp | class* | grass* | glass* |

Lesson 125.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| brass* | clasp* | grasp | lance |
| dance | glance | prance | chance |
| chaff | staff | quaff | grant |
| slant | branch* | shaft | graft* |
| blanch | blast* | chant | trance |

Lesson 126.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| af'ter* | raft'er* | mas'ter | plas'ter |
| slan der* | chan dler | bas ket* | cas ket |
| pass port | pas tor | past ure* | pas time |
| a las' | a baft' | a mass' | sur pass' |
| ad vance | en hance | a ghaſt | en chant |

prance passport trance amass

Strive to —— knowledge. It is worth more than gold.

He took his —— with him to France.

The horse ——s proudly along the street.

Many persons have been buried while in a ——.

[Write sentences containing the words marked with a *.]

Lesson 127—Oral.

a, as in all.

[Let pupils form new words, by adding *ing*, *er*, and *ly* to such monosyllables as will properly take those suffixes, both in this and other lessons.]

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| gall | mall | tall* | pall |
| wall* | halt | malt | salt* |
| want | warm* | wart | warp |
| ward | warn | scald | false |

Lesson 128—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| waltz | quart | al'ter | fal'ter |
| dwarf* | swarm* | hal ter* | pal ter |
| war | small* | quar ter* | wa ter |
| squall | stall | war bler* | al der |
| thwart | sward | al tar | all spice |

Lesson 129—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| al'most* | cal'dron | wal'rus* | wharf'age |
| al so | pal sy | war den | bal sam |
| quar to | pal try | fal con | ward robe* |
| al ways* | swarth y | war fare | war rior |
| bald rick | wal nut* | war ble | thrall dom |

Lesson 130—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| pal/frey | ap pall/* | a ward/ | fore stall/ |
| pie bald* | ex alt | a thwart | re call* |
| co balt | ba salt | in stall | with al |
| jack al | be fall* | re ward* | en thrall |
| calk er | war/like | ward'er | war'bler |

Lesson 127—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

mall malt pall warp ward

Drive the post with the —.

See how the board is —ed by the sun.

A velvet — covered the coffin.

The guardian dearly loved his —.

The brewer uses — to make beer.

Lesson 128—Written.

sward squall thwart alder falter

The —s fringed the murmuring brook.

Daisies from the green — springing.

A — has capsized the boat! They will drown!

Onward! Upward! Do not —.

The king's wishes were —ed.

Lesson 129—Written.

warfare falcon paltry swarthy warble

Such strains ne'er — in the linnet's throat.

As stoops the — to her prey.

The — Moor rode by on his charger.

Soldier rest! Thy — o'er.

No — fear disturbs his soul.

Lesson 130—Written.

jackal palfrey award basalt

— is a very dark, heavy rock.

An — of the prizes was made.

The — hunts in packs.

The ancient earl, with stately grace,

Would Clara on her — place.

Lesson 131—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

- A bow, to bend.
bough, a branch.
- B flower, a blossom.
flour, fine meal.
- C foul, unclean.
fowl, a bird.
- D our, belonging to us.
hour, sixty minutes.

- E whirl, to turn.
whorl, a circle of leaves.
- F salter, more salt.
Psalter, book of Psalms.
- G pore, to study closely.
pour, to rush; to empty out.
- H morn, morning.
mourn, to lament.

Lesson 132—Oral.

- A load, a burden.
lode, a vein of ore.
- B broach, to open.
brooch, a bosom pin.
- C serf, a slave.
surf, breaking waves.
- D serge, a kind of cloth.
surge, a wave.

- E breach, a gap.
breech, part of a gun.
- F mews, cries like a cat.
muse, to think.
- G dire, dreadful.
dyer, one who dyes.
- H bear, to carry; an animal.
bare, naked.

Lesson 133—Oral.

- A alter, to change.
altar of a church.
- B auger, a tool.
augur, a soothsayer.
- C borough, a town.
burrow, to dig a hole.
- born, brought into life.
- D borne, carried; suffered.
bourn, destination.

- compliment, praise.
- E complement, that which completes.
- F cote for doves.
coat, a garment.
- muscle of the body.
- G mussel or muscle, a shell-fish.
- H mustard, a plant.
mustered, gathered.

Lesson 131—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blank with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

Before the Chastener humbly let me (A).—*Byron*. Some on antiquated authors (G).—*Dryden*. Curdles a long life into one (D).—*Byron*. Made Heaven's radiant face look (C).—*Crashaw*. Under the blossom that hangs on the (A).—*Shakespeare*. Why is the ocean (F) than the rivers? The eddies toss and (E). Awhile she (H)s his loss.—*Gay*. Unbroken floods and solid torrents (G).—*Thomson*. "Farewell, my (B)s," I said. Some (B)s have (E)s. The miller ground (D) (B). Tresses like the (H).—*Milton*. We will eat the (C).

Lesson 132—Written.

(F) on nature with a poet's eye.—*Campbell*. From the (D) upon the sea.—*Rockwell*. Her golden (B) such birth betrayed.—*Scott*. The Comstock (A) was very rich. (G) was the noise of conflict.—*Milton*. The Czar Alexander freed the (C)s. Brown rocks left (H) on every hand.—*Longfellow*. Once more into the (E).—*Shakespeare*. You may take the (D) to the (G). Crime is a heavy (A) to carry. The (H) growls, the cat (F). We bathe in the (C). I had a (E) loading gun. He (B)ed the subject first.

Lesson 133—Written.

They might have (D) more welcome news.—*Young*. Like an eagle in a dove (F).—*Shakespeare*. Thou Royal River (D), of sun and shower.—*Longfellow*. The (B)s predicted events to the Romans. The flames ascend on either (A) clear.—*Dryden*. So many hollow (E)s.—*Milton*. Rabbits (C) in the ground. His (G)s were hardened by labor. The general (H) his troops. He hid the (B) under his (F). You may eat (G)s. Do not (A) this. From whose (D) no traveler returns. We eat ground (H) seed with beef.

Lesson 134—Oral.

a=au, aw, o, ôa.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| law | jaw | paw | raw |
| caul | haul | maul | daub* |
| laud | bawl | yawl | claw |
| draw* | flaw | thaw | hawk* |
| dawn* | fawn* | lawn | pawn |

Lesson 135—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| yawn | torn | corn* | horn |
| ford | cord | lord | fork |
| cork* | sort | form | cause* |
| clause | pause* | gauze | fault* |
| vault | sauce | paunch | fraud |

Lesson 136—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| brawl | crawl* | drawl | scrawl |
| sprawl | braun | drawn | spawn |
| squaw* | straw | horse | north |
| scorn | thorn* | short | storm* |
| broad* | scorch | snort | torch |

Lesson 137—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| gaud'y* | sau'cer | haugh'ty | au'burn |
| hor net | aw ful* | taw dry | awk ward |
| taw ny | for ty* | cau tion | auc tion |
| bor der | cau cus | fau cet | naught y |
| sau sage | awn ing* | mor sel* | maud lin |

Lesson 134—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

laud yawl flaw pawn lawn

O'er ——s the lily sheds perfume.

There is a —— in the diamond.

Did you know that the —— was a ship's boat?

The miserable sot ——ed his coat for drink.

We are apt to —— successful men too much.

Lesson 135—Written.

horn clause vault fraud gauze

—— is too often successful over honesty.

His couch was under the blue —— of heaven.

A film of —— covered her features.

The —— of the hunter is heard on the hill.

That —— is worth all the rest.

Lesson 136—Written.

brawl spawn torch drawl scorn

Do not —— out your words.

The —— of fish is hatched in water.

Look in the next fierce —— to see them die.

—— to gain a friend by servile ways.

Anarchy wields a —— in her hand.

Lesson 137—Written.

caution tawny caucus tawdry auburn

Avoid a taste for —— dress.

Her —— hair curled gracefully.

—— seldom leads us far astray.

The —— lion roams the desert.

A —— was held by the leaders.

*Lesson 138—Oral.*â, as in c^âre.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| bare | dare* | fare | hare |
| mare | pare | rare | ware |
| flare | glare | snare | stare |
| share* | spare* | scarce* | square |
| pared | tare | cared* | shared |

Lesson 139—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| pa'rent* | bare/ly | rare/ly* | a ware/ |
| care ful* | char y | scarce ly | pre pare* |
| care less* | star ing | ware house | be ware |
| rare-ripe | shar er | shar ing | com pare |
| dar ing | par ing | de clare/ | in snare |

Lesson 140—Oral.

â=âi, eâ, ây, ê, êi.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| fair | hair | lair | pair* |
| chair* | bear | pear* | tear |
| wear | swear | there* | where |
| their* | prayer | stair | heir |

Lesson 141—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| fair/y | gair/ish | hair/y | fair/ly* |
| stair case | fair ness | where fore | bear ing |
| swear ing* | bear er | swear er | pair ing |
| af fair/* | re pair/* | im pair/ | mo hair |
| for swear | for bear | par terre | de spair/* |

Lesson 138—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

rare flare square snare shared

They pared the apple and — it equally.

The candle —s in the draught.

How many equal sides has a —?

The path of life is full of —s.

Rich and — were the gems she wore.

Lesson 139—Written.

staring chary daring aware Rare-ripe

The — is a fine old kind of peach.

Were you — of the fact?

Be — of your secrets.

Avoid — at strangers. It is not polite.

Many deeds of — were performed.

Lesson 140—Written.

where prayer lair heir swear

— not at all.—*Bible*.

— is the key to heaven's gate.

They tracked the tiger to his — in the jungle.

He was — to vast estates.

— there's a will, there's a way.

Lesson 141—Written.

bearer fairy gairish forbear parterre

The — was filled with beautiful flowers.

Monstrous hats and — colors.

Learn to bear and — through life.

'T is the dawn of the — day.

We are —s of the rain to the flowers and grain.

Lesson 142—Oral.

ē, as in hēr.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| pert* | fern | serf | germ |
| term | herb* | verb | sperm |
| were* | wert | jerk | verge |
| herb* | merge | serge | swerve |
| stern | verse* | err | terse |

Lesson 143—Oral.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| clerk* | perch* | nerve | serve |
| fer'tile | serv'ile | cler'gy | cer'tain* |
| fer vent | herb age | herds man | her mit |
| ker nel* | mer cer | mer maid | nerv ous |
| per fect* | per jure | serv ice | sher bet |

Lesson 144—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| mer'chant* | a lert' | de sert' | per vert' |
| ver dict* | ad vert | ex pert* | con verse* |
| verd ure | a vert | in ert | im merse |
| ver min* | con vert | in sert | per verse |
| ver bal | di vert | in vert | dis perse |

Lesson 145—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| co erce' | con fer'* | de fer' | in fer' |
| a merce | in ter | pre fer* | re fer |
| a ver | con cern | dis cern | con verge |
| di verge | de serve* | pre serve* | ob serve* |
| re serve | su perb | re verse | e merge |

Lesson 142—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

germ swerve serf verge terse

The horse —d on the — of the cliff.

The rain caused the —s to sprout.

The czar Alexander freed the —s.

A poet, too, there was, whose verse

Was tender, musical, and —.

Lesson 143—Written.

fertile fervent sherbet perjure mercer

— is a drink used by the Turks.

The — sold rich silk and velvets.

A man who takes a false oath —s himself.

The — earth laughs with the harvest.

The elements shall melt with — heat.

Lesson 144—Written.

verdure avert verbal alert desert

James sent a — message to Frank.

The towering hills with — clad.

Be — in your school duties.

Never — the path of truth and honor.

Nothing can — death. It comes to all.

Lesson 145—Written.

reverse defer inter discern emerge

His piercing eye can naught —.

We generally — the dead.

See him — from the raging river.

Never — to-day's duty till to-morrow.

The judges should — the decision.

Lesson 146—Oral.

ē=ī, ū, o, ēa, ōū, y.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| earn* | earth | dearth | heard |
| hearse* | learn* | yearn | search |
| pearl* | birth | firth | girth |
| mirth | chirp* | first | thirst |
| flirt | squirt | third | twirl |

Lesson 147—Oral.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| whirl* | world | worse* | worst |
| worth | burnt* | burst* | durst* |
| spurn | curse | nurse | purse |
| curve | furze | scurf | spurt |
| myrrh | sir | cur | dirk |

Lesson 148—Oral.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| dirt | stir* | burn | gird |
| fur | word | curb | surf |
| bird | work* | curl* | turf |
| girl | worm | birch | curd* |
| firm* | turn | girt | surd |

Lesson 149—Oral.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| furl | shirt | bur* | surge |
| earl | skirt | smirch | smirk |
| pur* | church* | lurch | scourge |
| dirge | churn* | churl | urn |
| kirk | curst | purge | shirk* |

Lesson 146—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

girth search thirst mirth first

Nothing's so hard but — will find it out.

The — of his saddle broke and he was thrown.

— can into folly glide.

The ferns were curling with — and heat.

— in the hearts of his countrymen.

*Lesson 147—Written.***worth purse dirk curve spurn**

Who steals my — steals trash.

The patriot —s the traitor's gold.

The — was buried in his side.

With many a — my bank I fret.

Whatever is — doing at all, is — doing well.

*Lesson 148—Written.***curb gird turf word worm**

Green be the — above thee, friend of my better days.

Gilded tombs do —s infold.

— your temper lest it rule you.

We — us for the coming fight.

Thoughts that breathe, and —s that burn.

*Lesson 149—Written.***furl kirk lurch earl dirge**

On the —'s face the flush of rage.

By forms unseen their — is sung.

In harbor safe they — their sail.

The ship gave a — and went down.

In the Scottish dialect — means church.

Lesson 150—Oral.

ē=ī, ū, o, ēa, y, ou.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| ear'ly* | earl'dom | ear'nest* | dirt/y |
| thir ty | vir tue | vir gin | cir cle* |
| cir cus | irk some | sir loin | skir mish |
| thir teen | fir kin | wor thy* | wor ship |
| jour nal | jour ney* | court e sy | bur ly |

Lesson 151—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| sur'ly | fur'ry | hur'ry* | fur'ther |
| mur der* | mur mur | cur dle | pur ple* |
| tur tle | cur few | cur lew | tur key* |
| turn key | sur geon | bur gess | stur geon |
| bur den | bur dock | burg lar* | bur nish |

Lesson 152—Oral.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| fur'nish* | cur'tain | fur'tive | fur'long |
| murk y | pur port | sur face | pur pose |
| sur feit | sur name | sur plus | Thurs day |
| tur nip* | myr tle | fur row* | nurs ling |
| squir rel* | hur ried | gur gle | pur chase* |

Lesson 153—Oral.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| in firm' | ad journ' | de mur' | re search' |
| ab surd* | dis turb* | con cur | re hearse |
| in cur | re cur | oc cur* | dis burse |
| in urn | re turn* | un curl | so/journ |
| un hurt* | u surp | un furl | sub urb |

Lesson 150—Written.

[See directions on page 17.]

courtesy virtue worship journal irksome

Charity is a — of the heart.

It is an — word and task.

Man always —s something, call it what you will.

Always show — to those around you.

The — was published every morning.

Lesson 151—Written.**curfew murmur surly curlew burden**

Wild as the scream of the —.

Sin is a — hard to bear.

The — tolls the knell of parting day.

Nor call it chance, nor — at the load.

A — manner weakens friendship's chain.

Lesson 152—Written.**surfeit myrtle curtain hurried**

A graceful — reared its head.

They — fast and faster on.

A — of the sweetest things will cloy.

Night drew her sable — down,

And pinned it with a star.—*McDonald Clarke.**Lesson 153*—Written.**sojourn rehearse uncurl unfurl infirm**

Already have the elements —ed their banners.

We — here but for a day, death bids us come away.

And I am near to fall, — and weary.

Let us — our parts, and act them well.

The serpent —ed his folds and sprung.

Lesson 154—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ě (e short), as in mět.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | bell, for ringing. belle, a gay young lady. | E | led, did lead. lead, a metal. |
| B | bred, brought up. bread, food. | F | red, a color. read, did read. |
| C | cent, a coin. sent, did send. scent, a perfume. | G | rest, quiet; remainder. wrest, to twist. |
| D | cell, a little room. sell, to give for a price. | H | reck, to care. wreck of a ship. |

Lesson 155—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | step with the foot. steppe, a high plain. | E | metal, as gold, etc. mettle, spirit. |
| B | wether, a sheep. weather, state of the air. | F | medal, a coin. meddle, to interfere. |
| C | cellar of a house. seller, one who sells. | G | lessen, to make less. lesson to be learned. |
| D | cession, a giving up. session, a meeting. | H | levee, a bank; a reception levy a tax. |

Lesson 156—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | censer, a pan for incense. censor, an examiner. | E | intense, ardent; earnest. intents, intentions; designs. |
| B | fellow, a person; a partner. felloe of a wheel. | F | retch, to try to vomit. wretch, a miserable person. |
| C | bury, to put in the ground. berry, a small fruit. | G | assent, to agree to. ascent, a rising. |
| D | pedal of the piano. peddle, to sell. | H | pendant, an earring; a flag. pendent, hanging. |

Lesson 154—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The tocsin of the soul—the dinner (A).—*Byron*. A lump of (E) by day.—*Dryden*. Cast thy (B) upon the waters.—*Bible*. Such war of white and (F) within her cheeks.—*Shakespeare*. Who would rather (G) the laws.—*Dryden*. Tell me, where is fancy (B).—*Shakespeare*. The (C) of the roses will hang round it still.—*Moore*. But little he'll (H).—*Wolfe*. Ben Adhem's name (E) all the (G). He was (C) to (D) it for ten (C)s. The (A) was drowned in the (H). Open his (D). She (F) the (G) of the book.

Lesson 155—Written.

The rugged (E) of the mine.—*Byron*. 'Tis a (G) you should learn, try! try again. He gained the (F) by his conduct. In spite of wind and (B). Take the butter to the (C). The (B) ran a few (A)s. Never (F) with what is not your own. They will (H) a tax to build the (H). Neither a buyer nor a (C). The Tartars live on the (A)s of Asia. They would not (G) the length of the (D). That fine horse has plenty of (E). The (D) of Louisiana by France was a great gain to our country.

Lesson 156—Written.

Hub, tire, (B), spring, and thill.—*Holmes*. I come to (C) Cæsar, not to praise him.—*Shakespeare*. Put your foot on the (D). (H)s her ears adorn, and pearls her neck.—*Dryden*. He gave (G) to all I said. The poor (F) sank beneath the waters. (E) study made him learned. They swing the perfumed (A)s. With ribands (H).—*Shakespeare*. The boy (D)d (C)s to buy his books. To all (E) and purposes he was free. A (B) of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.—*Shakespeare*. The (H) floated from the mast.

Lesson 157.

[Require pupils to write the words marked with a * in sentences of their own.]

ōō (oo long), as in mōōn.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| noon | boon* | loon | moon |
| croon | soon | spoon | swoon* |
| brood* | food* | mood* | rood |
| roof | proof* | woof | hoof |
| doom* | boom | room | loom* |
| gloom* | broom | groom | bloom* |

Lesson 158.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| droop* | troop | scoop | stoop* |
| sloop* | swoop* | poor | moor* |
| boor | boot | hoot* | moot |
| coot | shoot | soothe* | ooze* |
| cool | fool | pool* | tool |
| spool* | stool | tooth | booth |

Lesson 159.

| | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| coop | loose* | buf foon' | a loof' |
| hoop | noose* | car toon | re proof* |
| loop* | coon | co coon* | bab oon |
| sooth | boo'by | doub loon | bal loon* |
| roost | boot y* | si moom | har poon* |
| root | schoon er* | fes toon* | lam poon |

Lesson 160.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| mon soon' | mood'y | pla toon'* | rac coon' |
| pol troon | coop er* | dra goon* | be hoof |
| hal loo* | moon beam* | tat too* | shal loon |
| bam boo* | boor ish* | bas soon | be hoove |
| ta boo | fool ish | pon toon* | ca boose* |

Lesson 161.

[Require pupils to write the words marked with a * in sentences of their own.]

ō = o, u, ou, ui, ew, oe, ue.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| rude* | croup | through | wound |
| rule | group* | youth* | strew* |
| ruse | truth | brute* | crude |
| brew | prude | prune* | spruce* |
| crew | truce* | bruise | cruise |
| drew* | bruit | fruit | newt* |

Lesson 162.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|----------|
| move | lose | grew | fru'gal* |
| prove | do | sure | ru ral* |
| whom* | tour* | shrewd* | cru el* |
| tomb* | lewd | stewed | gru el* |
| womb | true | thews | cru et |
| whose* | shoe | chew* | dru id |

Lesson 163.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| pru'dent* | shoe'ing | los'er | a do' |
| ru by | rhu barb* | move ment | un do* |
| ru in | ruth less | prov ing | out do |
| ru mor* | fruit ful | du ly | ap prove* |
| scru ple* | pru dence* | bru tal* | im prove |
| tru ant | tru ly | rul er* | re prove* |

Lesson 164.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| sur tout' | im brue' | con tour' | ru'mi nate |
| un couth* | ac crue* | en tomb | ru bi cund* |
| ab struse | ca noe* | pe ruse* | ru mi nant* |
| as sure* | re cruit | cru'ci fy | ru di ment |
| in sure* | in trude* | scru ti ny* | scru pu lous |

Lesson 165.

[In all lessons hereafter, require pupils to write the words marked with a * in sentences of their own.]

öo (oo short), as in fööt.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| soot | brook* | hood* | wood'bine |
| cook* | crook* | stood | wood chuck* |
| hook | shook | foot'bridge | wool ly |
| look | wool | wool en* | wood y* |
| rook* | wood | foot step* | wood en* |
| took | good | foot ball | wood man |

Lesson 166.

öo=ö, ü, ou.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| could* | puss | pul'ley | butch'er* |
| would* | bul'let* | bul rush | cuck oo |
| should* | pul let* | bul wark | sug ar* |
| wolf* | full er | pud ding* | wo man |
| bush* | bull ion | pul pit | wolf ish |
| push | bull ock | bush el | bul ly |

bulrush bullion pulpit cuckoo pulley

The bending — bows before the blustering breeze.

Uncoined gold and silver are often called —.

Why do we raise heavy weights with a —?

The clergyman came down from his —.

The — lays its eggs in other birds' nests.

woman bully wolfish bulwark bushel

The constitution is the — of our nation.

Can you tell how many quarts are in a —?

To — those weaker than you is cowardly.

What would home be without —'s presence?

Many dogs have — instincts.

Lesson 167.

RULE. Words ending with *e* silent usually drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| date | slate | bribe | dole |
| hate | skate | chide | pole |
| mate | grade | glide | sole |
| rate | blame* | ride | bode |
| face* | frame | slide | tole |
| pace | trade | price | hope* |
| race* | shave | slice* | mope |
| wade | slave | spice | hone |

Lesson 168.

| | | | |
|------|---------|--------|--------|
| rage | plane | splice | rope |
| wage | spade | chime | poke |
| bake | scrape* | shine* | rove |
| make | chase | twine | dose |
| rake | paste | whine | doze* |
| take | whale | stripe | choke |
| wake | scale | smite* | smoke |
| bale | stake* | write | stroke |

Lesson 169.

| | | | |
|------|---------|--------|--------|
| lame | state | drive | stone |
| name | craze | thrive | drone |
| tame | graze* | strive | slope* |
| cane | glaze | prize | clothe |
| wane | baste | gripe | cure |
| pave | cede | spike | muse* |
| save | mete | writhe | rule |
| wave | scheme* | spite | dupe* |

[Let pupils form new words according to rule by adding *ing*; also *er* and *ed* to such words as they properly can.]

*Lesson 170.***Food. Cooking.**

| | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| loaf | roast | crack'er | chow'der |
| chop | fry | pas try | cit ron |
| beef | bake | pud ding | rare bit |
| veal | stew | sa go | fa ri'na |
| lamb | broil | rai sin | tap i o'ca |
| cut'let | sal'ad | cur ry | des sert' |

*Lesson 171.***Parts of the House.**

| | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| roof | clos'et | par'lor | pĩ az'zǎ |
| at'tic | pan try | ve ran'da | range |
| gar ret | cel lar | bal'co ny | fur'nace |
| eaves | ceil ing | chim ney | cup board |
| hearth | kitch en | fire place | par ti'tion |
| porch | man tel | wain scot | li'bra ry |

*Lesson 172.***Building Materials.****Buildings.**

| | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| joist | lath | sta'ble | pal'ace |
| sill | shin'gle | tav ern | cas tle |
| brace | stud ding | ho tel' | tem ple |
| raft'er | scant ling | cot'tage | fac to ry |
| bat ten | clap board | vil la | bǎr rack |
| gird er | mor tar | pris on | ware house |

*Lesson 173.***Water. What it Does and Is.**

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|---------------|
| brook | purl | trick'le | clear |
| creek | foam | rip ple | pure |
| riv'er | surge | bub ble | tur'bid |
| cas cade | leap | spark le | lim pid |
| rap ids | swirl | ed dy | crys tal |
| cat a ract | spout | gur gle | trans pa'rent |

*Lesson 174.***Fish.**

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|------------|
| pike | shad | mul'let | stur'geon |
| trout | eel | her ring | sar dīne |
| char | dace | tar pon | min now |
| perch | brill | gray ling | hal i but |
| bream | chub | had dock | pick er el |
| shark | gar | tur bot | mack er el |

*Lesson 175.***Pertaining to Vessels.**

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| skiff | gig | bow'sprit | an'chor |
| bark | din'gey | jib boom | cap stan |
| yawl | gal ley | miz zen | hatch es |
| brig | frig ate | taf frail | bal last |
| sloop | schoon er | cab in | wheel |
| yacht | shrouds | hold | stern |

*Lesson 176.***Water.****Land.**

| | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|
| gulf | firth | copse | prai'rie |
| bay | strait | swamp | mead ow |
| lake | ca nal' | val'ley | mount ain |
| branch | o'cean | cav ern | gran ite |
| bay'ou | whirl pool | for est | lime stone |
| tor rent | chan nels | jun gle | ra vine' |

*Lesson 177.***Horses, and their Actions, etc.**

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| mus'tang | snort | pace | girth |
| Shet land | champ | rack | pōm'mel |
| A ra'bi an | rear | trot | stir rup |
| An da lus'ian | balk | am'ble | crup per |
| Per'che ron | neigh | can ter | breech ing |
| Clydes dale | plunge | gal lop | sur cin gle |

Lesson 178.

Abbreviations. Time.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Sun day | <i>Sun.</i> | in stant (present month.) | <i>inst.</i> |
| Mon day | <i>Mon.</i> | ult i mo (last month.) | <i>ult.</i> |
| Tues day | <i>Tues.</i> | prox i mo (next month.) | <i>prox.</i> |
| Wednes day | <i>Wed.</i> | fore noon | <i>A. M.</i> |
| Thurs day | <i>Thurs.</i> | af ter noon | <i>P. M.</i> |
| Fri day | <i>Fri.</i> | noon | <i>M.</i> |
| Sat ur day | <i>Sat.</i> | min ute | <i>min.</i> |
| Anno Domini (Year of our Lord.) | <i>A. D.</i> | sec ond | <i>sec.</i> |
| Be fore Christ | <i>B. C.</i> | hour | <i>hr.</i> |

Lesson 179.

Abbreviations. Months.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Jan u a ry | <i>Jan.</i> | Ju ly | <i>July</i> |
| Feb ru a ry | <i>Feb.</i> | Au gust | <i>Aug.</i> |
| March | <i>Mar.</i> | Sep tem ber | <i>Sept.</i> |
| A pril | <i>Apr.</i> | Oc to ber | <i>Oct.</i> |
| May | <i>May</i> | No vem ber | <i>Nov.</i> |
| June | <i>June</i> | De cem ber | <i>Dec.</i> |

*Lesson 180.***Music.**

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| fugue | gal'op |
| so'lo | schot tish |
| du et | ma zur'ka |
| tri o | red'ow a |
| quar tet' | an dan'te |
| pol'ka | so na ta |
| waltz | sym'pho ny |

Instruments.

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| flute | cor'net |
| harp | o boe |
| fife | bas soon' |
| vi'ol | vi o lin' |
| or gan | pic'co lo |
| gui tar' | cas ta net' |
| trom'bone | clar i o net' |

*Lesson 181.***Time.**

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| sea'son | month | yes'ter day | cy'cle |
| spring | week | to-mor'row | cen tu ry |
| sum'mer | past | for ev er | sol stice |
| au tumn | pres'ent | fort'night | e qui nox |
| win ter | fu ture | e ra | noon day |
| year | to-day' | ep och | morn ing |
| day | to-night | dec ade | ev en ing |

*Lesson 182.***Abbreviations. Titles.**

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| President, | <i>Pres.</i> | General, | <i>Gen.</i> |
| Governor, | <i>Gov.</i> | Brigadier-General, | <i>Brig. Gen.</i> |
| Honorable, | <i>Hon.</i> | Colonel, | <i>Col.</i> |
| Member of Congress, | <i>M. C.</i> | Major, | <i>Maj.</i> |
| Member of Parliament, | <i>M. P.</i> | Captain, | <i>Capt.</i> |
| Commodore, | <i>Com.</i> | Lieutenant, | <i>Lieut.</i> |

Lesson 183—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ă, short.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | adds , joins to. adze , a tool. | E | jam , to squeeze; preserved fruits. jamb of a door. |
| B | bad , not good. bade , did bid. | F | lack , want; need. lac , gum; 100,000. |
| C | canon , a law; a rule. cannon , a large gun. canvas , coarse cloth. | G | laps , does lap. lapse , an interval. |
| D | canvass , to debate; to solicit. | H | lax , loose. lacks , wants. |

Lesson 184—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | mantel , a chimney piece. mantle , a cloak. | E | frank , candid. franc , a French coin. |
| B | gamble , play for money. gambol , to frisk. | F | dam , to obstruct water. damn , to condemn. |
| C | capital , chief town. capitol , state house. | G | manner , method; behavior. manor , a domain. |
| D | carat , a weight. carrot , a vegetable. | H | pact , a compact. packed , did pack. |

Lesson 185—Oral.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | pallet , a couch. palate , organ of taste. palette of a painter. | E | tax , a charge levied. tacks , small nails. |
| B | rap , a blow; to strike. wrap , to cover. | F | tract , a region. tracked , did track. anker , a measure. |
| C | tact , skill. tacked , fixed with tacks. | G | anchor for fastening a ship. |
| D | barren , unfruitful. baron , a noble. | H | Cain , Adam's son. cane , a plant; a stick. |

Lesson 183—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

And (B) it blossom there.—*Coleridge*. Do not touch the (A). (C) to right of them, (C) to left of them.—*Tennyson*. The wind filled the (D), and the ship sped on her way. He (H) judgment who does not control his tongue. The (G) of years brought great changes. He (A) insults to injury. The gum called (F) is made by an insect on the bark of the banyan tree. A (F) of rupees. He leaned against the (E). (H) morals produce (B) effects. The (F) of a good (D) lost the election. Do you like (E)? You will (E) your finger.

Lesson 184—Written.

But look, the morn, in russet (A) clad.—*Shakespeare*. (F) with faint praise.—*Pope*. The young lambs (B) on the green. Many a (E) he spent in Paris. The diamond weighs ten (D)s. His (E) (G) won all hearts. The (C) was built in the (C) of the State. They made a (H) to vote together. The rushing torrent carried away the (F). A (A) of white marble. Never (B). They (H) a large bin full of (D)s. My (G)s, halls, and bowers, shall still Be open at my sovereign's will.—*Scott*.

Lesson 185—Written.

Fear is the (E) that conscience pays to guilt.—*Sewell*. The artist mixed his paints upon his (A). To bless the turf that (B)s their clay.—*Collins*. A (D) (F) of land is called a desert. Fruits that unfit the (A).—*Miss Landon*. Wear forever more the curse of (H).—*Longfellow*. The ship cast (G) in the bay. The stern old (D) Rudiger.—*Greene*. (C) is every thing. An (G) holds ten gallons. He slept on a (A). (B) on the door with the (H). He (F) the lion to his lair. James (C) the paper up with (E).

Lesson 186.

th, as in thin.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| thump | thrill* | thirst'y* | scäth'less |
| thorn | thrall | thun der | ruth less* |
| thrush | throng* | an ther | haw thorn |
| thrust* | thrive* | pan ther | au thor* |
| throb* | throve | e ther | stealth y* |
| thrift | withe* | thick et | swarth y |

Lesson 187.

th, as in thin.

th, as in thine.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| health | twelfth | thought | rhythm |
| wealth* | tilth | mam'moth* | lithe* |
| stealth | width* | bis muth | tithe |
| breadth* | sixth | ze nith | seethe* |
| length* | growth* | thrall dom | smooth |
| strength | plinth | thresh old* | smoth'er* |

Lesson 188.

th, as in thine.

zh=z, s, si, zi.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| neth'er | fa'ther | az'ure* | seiz'ure |
| teth er | far ther* | o sier* | gla zier |
| with er* | hea then | cro sier | lei sure* |
| far thing | wor thy* | ho sier | meas ure |
| fath om* | lithe some | fu sion | treas ure* |
| whith er* | loath some* | gra zier | vis ion |

Lesson 189.

Colors. Tints.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| red* | buff | li'lac | lav'en der* |
| blue | brown* | rus set | az ure |
| green* | gray* | pur ple* | gar net* |
| yel'low | pink* | am ber | scar let |
| vi o let* | rose | in di go | car mine* |
| or ange | crim'son | ma roon' | ver mil'ion |

*Lesson 190.*n=ng.

n before *k* and *c* hard generally has the sound of *ng*, and also when coming before *g*, but belonging to the preceding syllable.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| lank | junk | drank | slink* |
| rank* | blank* | prank* | trunk* |
| tank* | plank* | shank | slunk |
| dank | flank | thank | spunk |
| kink* | clank* | blink* | rink |
| bunk | crank | clink | spank |

Lesson 191.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| an'chor | tink'le | in'gle | tank'ard |
| span'gle | jan'gle | din'gle | drunk'ard |
| stran'gle* | wran'gle* | ran'cor* | sanc'tion* |
| shin'gle* | bun'gle | ink'ling* | junc'tion* |
| swin'gle | jun'gle* | twink'ling | func'tion |
| tin'gle* | an'gle* | tran'quil | unc'tion |

Lesson 192.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| punct'ure* | con'quer | lin'guist | man'gle |
| junct'ure* | hood'wink* | lan'guor | dan'gle* |
| tinct'ure | con'quest* | lan'guage* | dis'tinct' |
| sanc'tum | an'guish* | un'guent | ex'tinct* |
| gan'grene | lan'guish | san'guine* | suc'cinct |
| bank'rupt* | lan'guid | cinct'ure | de'funct |

*Lesson 193.***Terms of Quantity.**

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| mass | piece* | bulk* | por'tion |
| sum* | limb | whole | splin'ter |
| bit | gross | scale* | to'tal |
| slip | twig | crumb | shav'ing* |
| slice* | heap | sprig* | sec'tion* |
| lump* | scrap* | whit | a'mount' |

Lesson 194.

j=g and dg.

g is generally soft before e, i, and y.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| gage | dōge | gibe* | mange* |
| jag | jet | gyves* | jut* |
| sage* | jeans | gist | junk |
| jade* | gem* | jib | gorge* |
| wage* | jeer | jest | job |
| jay | gill* | jilt | jog |

Lesson 195.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| judge* | drudge* | sponge | fledge |
| grudge* | singe | dredge* | wedge |
| budge | ridge* | cringe | lounge |
| grange | fringe | sledge | sedge |
| trudge | midge | pledge* | plunge* |
| hinge* | edge* | twinge* | kedge |

Lesson 196.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| ledge* | flange | verge* | frig'id |
| bulge* | smudge | jounce | ridges |
| hedg* | juice | dirge* | fragile* |
| dodge | jowl | jerk | jasmine |
| lodge | merge* | siege* | agile* |
| badg* | joust | rig'id | engine |

Lesson 197.

Light and Darkness.

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| dusk* | haze* | cloud'y | murk'y* |
| glare* | dim | mist y | sparkling |
| blaze | dawn* | brilliant | dusk y |
| gloom | obscure' | somber* | twinkling |
| glow | glit'ter | glimmer | foggy* |
| faint* | sunny* | dazzling | radiance* |
| shade | dull | flash ing | luster |

Lesson 198.

j=g and dg.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| sur'geon | pig'eon | vin'tage | mar'riage |
| forg'er* | im age* | cot tage | knowl edge* |
| ju ry* | bag gage | mes sage* | car tridge |
| col lege* | cour age* | gest ure* | gor geous* |
| sau sage | pack age | gyp sy | dun geon |
| us age | gyp sum | gym nast | rum mage* |

Lesson 199.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| gel'id | din'gy* | ran'ger | pil'lage* |
| jig ger | gib bet | stran ger | pas sage |
| jas per | gib let | gin ger | pot tage |
| gen der* | wa ger* | stin gy* | do tage* |
| gen tle* | an gel | cler gy | hos tage |
| jos tle | dan ger | vir gin | cab bage |
| jet ty* | man ger | vil lage* | gar bage* |

Lesson 200.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| band'age* | plum'age* | rav'age | ad'age* |
| bond age | um brage | man age | coin age* |
| stop page | suf frage* | for age | cord age |
| lug gage | dam age | stor age | pack age |
| sal vage | pres age | post age* | mile age* |
| sel vage | vis age* | port age | steer age |
| car riage* | sav age | cart age | voy age* |

Lesson 201.

wh.

[Drill on pronunciation. See that the h is sounded.]

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| whack | whew | whence | whit'tle* |
| whit | whist | whim* | whis tle |
| wharf* | wheeze | whip* | whin ny* |
| wheel* | whine* | whiz | whim per |
| whiff | wheat* | whisk | whis per |
| whir* | whirl* | what | wheth er |

Lesson 202—Oral.

Words alike, or nearly alike, in sound.

ä, a, ã.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | arc , part of a circle. ark , a boat. | E | aught , any thing. ought , should. |
| B | hart , an animal. heart , the seat of life. | F | ball , a sphere. bawl , to cry. |
| C | Marshal , an officer. martial , warlike. | G | call , to call out. caul , a covering. |
| D | all , the whole. awl , a tool. | H | clause of a sentence. claws of an animal. |

Lesson 203—Oral.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | chord of music. cord , a string. | E | hall , a room. haul , to pull. |
| B | fawn , a young deer. faun , a fabled god. | F | paws of beasts. pause , to stop. |
| C | fort , a fortified place. forte , what one can do best. | G | quarts , measures contain- ing two pints each. quartz , a rock. |
| D | Gaul , France. gall , a bitter substance. | H | bald , without hair. bawled , shouted. |

Lesson 204—Oral.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | furs from animals. furze , a shrub. | E | fir , a tree. fur of an animal. |
| B | heard , did hear. herd , a flock. | F | kernel of a nut. colonel of a regiment. |
| C | berth , bed on a ship. birth , coming into life. | G | pearl , a gem. purl , murmur of a brook. |
| D | earn by labor. urn , a vessel. | H | turn , to turn about. tern , a sea bird. |

Lesson 202—Written.

[Copy these sentences, filling the blanks with the proper word from the opposite lesson, marked with the same letter.]

The (B) resembles the ocean; Has storm, and ebb and flow. How (C) music every bosom warms.—*Pope*. Topped with (F)s of gold.—*Moore*. Lest passion sway thy judgment to do (E).—*Milton*. And in a golden (G) the curls are bound.—*Dryden*. The (C) arrested (D) the rioters. Make thee an (A) of gopher-wood.—*Bible*. The calf (F)ed when it felt the (H) of the panther. As pants the (B) for cooling brooks. An (A) of ninety degrees. You (E) not to break the (D).

Lesson 203—Written.

Pours more of (D) into the bitter cup.—*Mason*. The echo of those finer (A)s.—*Miss Landon*. Like a timid (B). Silent streets and vacant (E)s.—*Longfellow*. This little interval, this (F) of life.—*Addison*. His (C) was painting portraits. Rough satyrs danced, and (B)s.—*Milton*. The (G) was full of gold. They (E) the cannon to the (C). The man is old and (H). He (H) for two (G) of milk. France was formerly called (D). He was lowered from the cliff by a (A). The dog caught the hare in his (F).

Lesson 204—Written.

Upon the bank of some small (G)ing brook.—*Somerville*. Fair Science frowned not on his humble (C).—*Gray*. Storied (D) or animated bust.—*Gray*. The (E) trees dark and high.—*Hood*. A flock perhaps, or (B) had led.—*Waller*. (H) Fortune, (H) thy wheel.—*Tennyson*. The squirrel ate the (F). Hang a (G) in every cowslip's ear.—*Shakespeare*. The (A) of animals are longer in winter than in summer. The (F) was killed. I (B) the (A) tear his clothes. I slept in my (C). He (D)s an honest living. See this fine (E).

Lesson 205.

s=z and zh.

When *s* is used as a plural termination, and also as a termination in the present tense, it generally has the sound of *z*.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| says | glows* | whose* | drowse |
| ease* | bees | prism | cleanse* |
| tease | trees | spasm | guise |
| pose* | cause* | bruise* | cheese |
| these | poise* | cruise | choose* |
| goes | noise | browse* | lens |

Lesson 206.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|
| lees | co'sy | con fuse** | con tuse' |
| dregs* | ro sy | dif fuse | a buse* |
| tongs | mi ser | suf fuse | pe ruse* |
| herbs* | ris er | in fuse* | ad vise |
| sees | wis er* | re fuse* | de vise* |
| a rose' | ex cuse' | ac cuse* | re vise |

Lesson 207.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| de mise' | re sent** | na'sal | clum'sy |
| re mise | re sist | dam sel | flim sy* |
| sur mise* | de sist* | chis el | quin sy |
| re side | re sult | ea sel | drow sy* |
| de sire* | re sort* | wea sel | dai sy |
| re sume* | dis arm | haw ser* | ros in |
| dis dain | dis cern* | ea sy | pris on |

*Lesson 208.***Military Terms.**

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| pick'et | skir'mish | how'it zer | fu sil lade' |
| ser geant(sär) | re doubt' | ar se nal | am mu ni'tion |
| bär rack | cam paign | ad ju tant | di vis'ion |
| pa trol' | colo'(ker) nel | chap lain | com man der |
| biv'ou ac | corps | cor po ral | lieu ten ant |
| re cruit' | ma neu'ver | mi li'tia | brig ade' |

Lesson 209.

s=ç and sç.

c is soft before e (even if silent), i, and y.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| mice | space* | scene* | wince* |
| vice* | trace* | scythe | force* |
| mace | brace* | dice | sconce |
| dace | grace | mince | pounce |
| lace* | trice | prince | cease* |
| pace* | price | quince | fence |

Lesson 210.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| pence | trounce | sauce | chan'cel |
| hence* | whence* | ra'cy | spen cer |
| jounce | choice* | ci der | gro cer |
| ounce | cyst | pa cer | ul cer* |
| thence* | juice | can cel* | fan cy* |
| dunce* | sluice* | brace let | mer cy* |

Lesson 211.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| civ'et | re'cent* | cy'press | ex cept' |
| cel lar | cere ment | cis tern | ac cent |
| ce dar* | ce rate | ice berg | as cent |
| civ il* | lu cid* | in cense | de scent* |
| civ ic | ran cid* | ex cise | suc cess* |
| cres cent | ac id* | ac cept'* | ac cess* |

Lesson 212.

Occupations.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| tail'or | sail'or* | sad'dler | bar'ber |
| cut ter | brew er | ped dler | jew el er* |
| paint er* | sur geon* | hos tler | ma chin'ist* |
| print er* | ma son | butch er* | mu si cian |
| min er | jock ey | mer chant | coun'sel or |
| pi lot | sex ton* | black smith* | drug gist* |
| boat man | cler gy man | coop er | cob bler |

Lesson 213.

s=sh, ti, si, ci.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| su'gar | ac'tion* | mis'sion* | ver'sion* |
| mar tial | auc tion | na tion | op tion |
| man sion | cau tion* | pas sion* | ten sion |
| as sure/* | frac tion | ra tion | pen sion* |
| in sure | ses sion* | cen sure* | press ure |
| en sure | çes sion | quas si a | nau se a* |

Lesson 214.

g silent.

l silent.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| gnat* | stalk* | chalk | calves |
| gnarl* | psalm | balk* | calm* |
| gneiss | halves | calk* | folks |
| gnash | qualm* | alms* | palms |
| gnome | would* | balm | half |
| gnawed | fal'con | could | should* |

Lesson 215.

k silent.

w silent.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| knave* | knelt | wrath* | wrench* |
| kneel | knife | wreath* | wrist |
| knew | knot | wreck* | writhe |
| knell | knock* | wren | writ |
| knack* | knoll* | wretch | wry |
| knead | knout* | wrong | wrin'kle* |

Lesson 216.

Military Terms.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| tat too' | gui'don | gre nade' | cav'al ry |
| ri'fle | col ors | hus sar | in fant ry |
| mus ket | scab bard | cais'son | reg i ment |
| cut lass | hal berd | ram mer | ar til'ler y |
| sa ber | knap sack | am bu lance | bat tal ion |
| mor tar | hav e lock | broad sword | hav'er sack |
| car tridge | ban ner | bay o net | ep au let |

Lesson 217.

RULE.—When monosyllables end in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is double; but when they end in any other letter than *f*, *l*, or *s*, the final letter is single.

[State why each word does or does not double its final letter.]

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| scar | cram | bless | brag |
| bliss | scoff | span | puss |
| chill | scrap* | guess | stem |
| clip* | drill | frill | drip |
| brim* | press | trim* | knell |
| squall* | whim* | spin | grip |
| drop | club | prop* | droll* |
| off | drug | scum* | blur* |

[Find other examples on pages 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 30, 73, 74, and write them.]

Lesson 218.

EXCEPTIONS.—State the class to which each word is an exception.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| as | his | shirr | odd* |
| gas | egg | fizz* | butt* |
| add* | err* | of | us |
| ebb* | if* | thus* | was |
| has | is | this | yes |
| buzz | fuzz* | clef* | pus |

Lesson 219.

[The second and fourth columns contain the names of places where the articles named in the first and third columns are supposed to have been originally manufactured or found. Find out where they are.]

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|
| cal'i co | Cal'i cut | frieze | Fries'land |
| cām bric' | Cam brai' | cur'rants | Cor inth |
| co logne' | Co logne | span iel | His pan io'la |
| mag'net | Mag ne'sia | mus lin | Mo'sul |
| dam ask | Da mas'cus | cop per | Cy prus |
| drug get | Drog'he da(Dröh) | worst ed | Wor stead |
| cas si mere | Cash mere' | sar dine | Sar din'i a |

*Lesson 220.***gh silent.***gh is silent after i.*

[Many derivatives can be formed from these words. Let pupils form as many as they can.]

| | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| weight | fight | light* | sight |
| freight* | fright* | blight* | slight |
| straight | height* | flight | sleight |
| bight | nigh* | tight* | plight* |
| bright* | knight | sigh* | wright |

*Lesson 221.***gh silent.***gh is generally silent after au and ou and before t.*

| | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| slough* | fought | though* | slaugh'ter* |
| bought | sought* | through | dough ty |
| brought* | aught | fur'lough* | neigh bor |
| thought | naught | thor ough* | haugh ty* |
| wrought* | fraught* | daugh ter | naugh ty |

*Lesson 222.***f=ph and gh.**

[Consult dictionary for definitions.]

| | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| nymph | trough* | sylph | mor'phine |
| lymph | phase | draught* | go pher |
| sphynx* | phrase* | sap'phire* (saf) | a'phis* |
| sough | phlegm | cam phor | ci pher* |
| slough* | sphere* | dol phin* | hy phen* |

Lesson 223.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| si'phon* | ser'aph | tri'umph* | sul'phate |
| tro phy | ca liph | ty phoid* | phos phate |
| or phan* | ty phus* | sul phur | phan tom |
| proph et | graph ic* | pha lanx | pheas ant* |
| pho nic | neph ew* | pam phlet* | graph ite* |

Lesson 224.

ēr=ar, or, yr.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| act'or | çi'der | bor'der* | fa'vor* |
| çe dar | clo ver | cor ner | fla vor* |
| dan ger* | can cer* | dol lar | fri ar |
| en ter* | cap tor | er ror* | har bor* |
| can dor* | clam or* | fe ver | fod der |
| jas per | cof fer | dor mer | col lar |

Lesson 225.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| ham'mer | fi'ber* | so'ber | ran'cor |
| ban ner* | heif er | gin ger | lit ter |
| cel lar | ru mor* | o dor* | lad der |
| fil ter* | tim ber* | oys ter | tu tor* |
| ma jor | tar tar | mor tar* | po lar* |
| con ger | bea ver* | cut ler | pow der |
| vul gar | pil lar | doc tor | nec tar |

Lesson 226.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| val'or* | slen'der* | win'ter | so'lar* |
| lu nar | tor por* | stu por* | wa fer* |
| sum mer | liq uor | chap ter | stel lar* |
| ju ror* | vic ar | lum ber* | lodg er |
| mat ter | ti ger | hor ror* | sa tyr |
| tam per | tem per | lum bar | gan der |
| gram mar | sculp tor | burg lar | can dor |

Lesson 227.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| hun'ger | slan'der* | tem'plar | ledg'er* |
| la bor* | win ner | splen dor* | beg gar |
| glim mer* | tu mor | zeph yr | ar dor* |
| mar tyr | pil fer* | dip per | pan der |
| splin ter | va por* | bear er* | ar bor* |
| lim ber | cum ber | hop per | sim mer |
| spon sor | mo lar | sun der | gen der |

Lesson 228.

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

“Farewell, my (flours, flowers),” I said.

(The, thee) (sweet, suite) (rose, rows) as (I, eye) passed
Blushed (two, too, to) its (core, corps), its last

Warm (tier, tear) the Lily shed.—*Dora Greenwell.*

I (herd, heard) the trailing garment of the (night, knight)
Sweep (threw, through) her marble (halls, hauls).

—*Longfellow.*

The (hart, heart) whose softness harmonized the (whole, hole),

And (oh! O, owe) that (I, eye) was (in, inn) itself a (sole, soul).—*Byron.*

The (rows, rose) is (sweet, suite) est washed (with, withe)
(mourning, morning) (due, dew).—*Scott.*

That (one, won) small head could carry (awl, all) he (knew, new).—*Goldsmith.*

The body charms, because (the, thee) (soul, sole) is (scene, seen, seine).—*Young.*

The (sun, son) now (rows, rose) upon the (write, rite, right, wright),

Out of the (see, sea) came he;

Still hid in (mist, missed) and on (the, thee) left,

Went down into the (see, sea).—*Coleridge.*

That sacred (our, hour) when (steel, steal)ing from the noise,

Of care and envy (suite, sweet) remembrance soothes.

—*Akenside.*

By his distortions he reveals his (pains, panes);

He (bye, by, buy) his (tears, tiers) and (buy, by, bye) his
(size, sighs) complains.—*Prior.*

Free spring the (flours, flowers) that (sent, scent, cent) the wind.—*Bryant.*

Lesson 229.

ch=tch.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| batch | starch | wretch | sketch* |
| latch | parch* | thatch* | church |
| birch* | perch* | scratch | torch* |
| arch* | patch | stench | stretch* |
| march* | etch | fetch | pitch |
| match | bench | lurch | scorch* |

Lesson 230.

ch=tch.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| rich | stitch* | twitch* | blotch |
| smirch* | much | preach | each |
| witch | teach | notch* | leach |
| ditch | switch* | breach | coach |
| which* | reach* | bleach* | roach |
| hitch* | itch | botch* | crutch |

Lesson 231.

ch=tch.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| trench | wench | drench | mulch |
| poach | watch | speech | bunch |
| couch* | crouch* | screech | clinch |
| clutch* | snatch | filch* | finch* |
| pouch* | slouch* | milch | blench |
| vouch* | quench* | gulch* | finch |

Lesson 232.

ch=tch.

| | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------|
| hatch* | wretch'ed* | trench'ant* | trunch'eon |
| flitch | pitch er* | butch er* | hatch el* |
| scotch | punch eon | parch ment* | sand wich |
| belch | ratch et* | latch et | crotch et* |
| such | chal dron | kitch en | hatch et* |

*Lesson 233.***Common Business Abbreviations.**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| account, | <i>% or acct.</i> | yard, | <i>yd.</i> |
| at, to, | <i>@</i> | pound, | <i>lb.</i> |
| barrel, | <i>bbl.</i> | quart, | <i>qt.</i> |
| bushel, | <i>bu.</i> | ounce, | <i>oz.</i> |
| creditor, | <i>Cr.</i> | gallon, | <i>gal.</i> |
| debtor, | <i>Dr.</i> | number, | <i>No.</i> |
| Collect on delivery, | <i>C. O. D.</i> | merchan- dise, | <i>mdse.</i> |
| cent, | <i>¢ or ct.</i> | received, | <i>Recd.</i> |
| dozen, | <i>doz.</i> | payment, | <i>Payt.</i> |
| dollar, | <i>\$</i> | Post-office, | <i>P. O.</i> |
| and Com- pany, | <i>& Co.</i> | Postmaster, | <i>P. M.</i> |
| amount, | <i>amt.</i> | Gentlemen, | <i>Messrs.</i> |
| attorney, | <i>Atty.</i> | (Messieurs.) | |
| deputy, | <i>Dep.</i> | per cent, | <i>%</i> |
| answer, | <i>ans.</i> | handker- chief, | <i>hdkf.</i> |
| ditto (the same.) | <i>do.</i> | street, | <i>St.</i> |
| | | county, | <i>Co.</i> |

Lesson 234.

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

(Vice, vise) is a monster of such frightful (mien, mean)
That (to, two, too) (bee, be) hated needs (but, butt) (too,
to, two) (be, bee) (scene, seen, seine).

Yet (seen, seine, scene) (too, two, to) oft, familiar (with,
withe) her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*

(Know, no) sports (but, butt) what belong (to, too, two)
war they (no, know),

(Too, two, to) (brake, break) the stubborn colt, and bend
(thee, the) (beau, bow).—*Dryden.*

He has (heard, herd) the (hale, hail)

As from (plate, plait)s of (male, mail)

From his own (limn, limb)s shaken, rattle.—*Hill.*

Till for (knew, new) (seen, scene)s of (woe, whoa) (piece,
peace) shall (there, their, they 're) force restore.—
Thomson.

And mangled (limb, limn)s, and (dyeing, dying) (grown,
groan)s,

And widows' (tier, tear)s and orphans' (mown, moan)s.—
John Scott.

Or (in, inn) the (desert, dessert) (herd, heard) the camel's
(belle, bell).—*Byron.*

Silent and (chased, chaste) she (steal, steel)s along.—*Cowper.*

He's (but, butt) a (retch, wretch) (with, withe) (all, awl)
his lands,

That (ware, wear)s a narrow (sole, soul).—*Watts.*

Let (pried, pride) (no, know) more be (herd, heard).—*Swain.*

(While, wile) a (mown, moan) from man is (rung, wrung).
—*Kingsley.*

As (oar, o'er, ore) the eastern hills her banners glow,

And (vale, veil)ed in (missed, mist) the valley sleeps be-
low.—*Montgomery.*

*Lesson 235.***Words spelled in two ways.**

[Consult Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and find to which spelling preference is given.]

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| adz | adze | dull'ness | dul'ness |
| ax | axe | full ness | ful ness |
| cen'ter | cen'tre | ful fill' | ful fil' |
| ci gar' | se gar' | en vel'op | en vel'ope |
| dis patch | des patch | en roll ment | en rol ment |
| fi'ber | fi'bre | gray | grey |

Lesson 236.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| vail | veil | de fense' | de fence' |
| jail | gaol | in stall'ment | in stal'ment |
| hos'tler | os'tler | lus'ter | lus'tre |
| hight | height | mea ger | mea gre |
| en case' | in case' | me ter | me tre |
| en quire | in quire | mi ter | mi tre |

Lesson 237.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| scep'ter | scep'tre | plow | plough |
| som ber | som bre | stanch | staunch |
| the a ter | the a tre | of fense' | of fence' |
| sir up | syr up | pre tense | pre tence |
| si ren | sy ren | skill'ful | skil'ful |
| gip sy | gyp sy | will ful | wil ful |

Lesson 238.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| sa'ber | sa'bre | chime | chimb |
| o cher | o chre | scep'tic | skep'tic |
| al caid | al cade | ey'ry | ae'rie |
| an cle | an kle | butt-end | but-end |
| ap pall' | ap pal | cen ti pede | cen ti ped |
| baulk | balk | drought | drouth |
| li'cence | li'cense | pig my | pyg'my |

Lesson 239.

[Write the words of the three following lessons, dividing them into syllables and marking the pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.]

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| mixture | whisper | sliver | stony |
| lily | linger* | mildew* | oral* |
| liver | blister | twirling | moldy* |
| scripture | restrict* | dirty | broken |
| tinder* | predict* | whirling* | stolen* |
| consist* | singer | flirting | joker |

Lesson 240.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| boarder | mourner* | engross | prospect* |
| postage | token* | modest | process |
| profile* | total* | modern* | gospel |
| parole | smolder | moral | hovel |
| programme* | atone* | proverb | forage |
| forgery* | patrol* | monster | congress |

Lesson 241.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| adopt* | polish | fortune | stormy |
| betroth* | revolt | morsel | northern |
| extol* | bombast | corset | normal* |
| respond* | covet* | torpor | dormant* |
| abscond* | hover | morbid* | shorten |
| copy | color | formal | wordy |
| mocking | smother | former* | worthy |

Lesson 242.

t silent.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| glis'ten* | Christ'mas | chas'ten* | mort'gage* |
| cas tle* | bus tle* | this tle | hos tler |
| nest le* | hus tle | whis tle | bou quet'* |
| pes tle | chris ten dom | tres tle* | de pot* |
| soft en | mis'tle toe* | wres tle | jós'tle |
| chris ten | has ten | chest nut | a pos'tle |

Lesson 243.

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation of these words, and write sentences containing them.]

| | | | |
|--------|-------|------|--------|
| alms | day | spa | cruel |
| arms | dey | spar | crewel |
| bate | fro | wale | flow |
| bait | frow | wail | floe |
| bay | gage | wane | wild |
| bey | gauge | wain | wiled |
| bark | hoop | wall | dost |
| barque | whoop | waul | dust |

Lesson 244.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| bask | jibe | wert | bore |
| basque | gibe | wort | boar |
| bite | lo | with | lore |
| bight | low | withe | lower |
| blend | marc | mind | wile |
| blende | mark | mined | while |
| | marque | | |
| blest | mask | rime | pencil |
| blessed | masque | rhyme | pensile |

Lesson 245.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| boll | nice | pride | I |
| bole | gneiss | pried | aye |
| bowl | | | eye |
| bruit | role | horse | airy |
| brute | roll | hoarse | aerie |
| cole | sac | use | lava |
| coal | sack | yews | laver |
| | sacque | | |
| cue | sine | rung | martin |
| queue | sign | wrung | marten |
| betel | lumber | insure | filter |
| beetle | lumbar | ensure | philter |

Lesson 246.

[Write the words of the three following lessons, dividing them into syllables and marking the pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.]

| | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| trouble* | second | number | secret |
| brandy | linen* | glassy* | secrete* |
| shanty | portal* | legend* | eastern |
| radish | silver | seaman | grandee |
| gentry | cornet | treaty* | maltreat* |
| plenty* | nostril | devil | clever* |

Lesson 247.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|
| pleasant | select* | exempt* | erect |
| belfry* | pleasure | reflect* | direct |
| cadet* | impel | profess | superb |
| sever* | molest* | transgress | herbage |
| condemn* | inspect | distress | earning |
| contend* | repel | lament* | divert |

Lesson 248.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| verbal | trifle* | describe* | stingy |
| perjure* | climate* | transpire | guilty |
| pearly | resign* | subscribe | extinct* |
| final* | divide | entwine | willing |
| divine | ascribe | climax* | tinsel |
| vital | conspire* | aspire* | kindred |

Lesson 249.

shr, squ.

[Drill carefully on pronunciation. Do not give the sound of **sr** for **shr**.]

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| shrink | shrank | squirm* | squash* |
| shrill* | shrimp | squirt | square* |
| shrine | shrift | squab | squeak |
| shrub* | shrew | squall | squeal |
| shrunk | shrug | squad* | squint* |
| shriek* | shred* | squaw* | sqire |

*Lesson 250.***Rules for forming derivative words.**

[Require pupils to learn the following rules.]

RULE 2.—Final *e* of a primitive word is dropped on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, usually retain the *e* before a suffix which begins with *a* or *o*, in order to prevent the sound of *c* or *g* being changed to the hard sound; as, *peace*, *peaceable*, *change*, *changeable*, *courage*, *courageous*.

Words ending in *oe* also retain the *e* in order to preserve the sound of the root; as, *shoe*, *shoeing*; and in some words the *e* is retained in order to prevent their being confounded with similar words; as, *singe*, *singeing*, to distinguish it from *singing*.

RULE 3.—Final *e* of a primitive word is retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

EXCEPTIONS.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| du'ly | wo'ful | wis'dom | ar'gu ment |
| tru ly | aw ful | judg ment | a bridg'ment |
| du ty | whol ly | lodg ment | ac knowl edg ment |

RULE 4.—Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, double the final letter before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—*X* final is never doubled, being equivalent to *ks*. When the derivative does not retain the accent of the root, the final letter is not always doubled; as, *confer'*, *con'ference*, *infer'*, *in'ference*.

RULE 5.—A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single before an additional syllable.

NOTE.—Worcester doubles the final *l* in such words as *travel*, *gravel*, *cancel*, etc. It is also the usage in England. Americans generally follow the spelling of Webster.

RULE 6.—*All* and *full* entering into words, drop one *l* except when separated by a hyphen from the other part of the word.

Lesson 251.

[Write the following words and give the rules under which they are formed. Give the primitive words.]

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| safety* | scanning | engraving* | channels |
| haughtily* | penniless* | advices | carriages* |
| twingeing | deceitful* | auctioneer* | systems |
| rallying | perusal | gauging | deferring |
| debarred* | satirist | insurance* | compelling |
| hostility* | numbered | maturity | equipage |

Lesson 252.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| benefited* | occurrence* | offering | galloping |
| beginning* | creditor* | controlling | starry* |
| planning | stoppage | gladden | pocketed |
| acquittal | bragging | tannery* | preference* |
| knitting | appalling* | admittance* | thinnest |
| carpeted* | wrapper | snappish | abhorrence |
| ensuing | festivity | density | appraiser |

Lesson 253.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| lotteries* | sinner | caroling | funny |
| canceling | deference* | unfitting* | slumberer* |
| rebellion | difference* | drummer | chatting |
| shopping* | forgotten | transference | merited* |
| chiseled | beggar | gossiping | labeled* |
| glimmering* | suffering | outwitted* | preferable |
| oppression | neutrality | scenery | pitiful |

Lesson 254.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| regretting | sheltering* | rubber | swimmer |
| riddance | blotting | limited* | shivering* |
| covetous* | wanderer | tunneling | trotting |
| obeyed* | shrubbery* | omitting* | quarreling |
| propeller | wedding* | counseling | modeler |
| twitting | shattering | marvelous* | forbidden* |

Lesson 255.

[Write the singular and plural forms of the words below. Require pupils to give reasons for plurals formed.]

Formation of Plurals.

Most words form the plural by adding *s* to the singular.

EXCEPTIONS.

When the singular ends in *s*, *ss*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* soft, or *x*, the plural is formed by adding *es*.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| topaz* | watch | apex* | isthmus* |
| blush | atlas | suffix | address |
| brush | glass | sketch* | morass |
| church | switch | circus | excess |
| brooch | branch* | chorus | carcass* |
| lunch | caucus | witness* | mattress |
| actress | princess | harness | tigress* |
| ibex* | blemish* | fortress | lotus |

Lesson 256.

When the singular ends in *o* preceded by a consonant, most words add *es*.

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| cargoes* | negroes | mulattoes | buffaloes* |
| echoes* | volcanoes* | embargoes | torpedoes |
| vetoed | tornadoes* | viragoes | desperadoes* |
| frescoes | potatoes | calicoes* | tomatoes |
| heroes | grottoes | stilettoes | bravoes |
| mottoes* | mosquitoes* | porticoes | palmettoes* |

Lesson 257.

When the singular ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *ies*.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| lady | party | candy | dandy |
| daisy | gully* | pansy* | covey |
| hobby* | jelly | pony | ruby* |
| buggy | poppy* | baby | duty* |
| ditty* | puppy | jury* | cranny |
| dummy | berry | navy* | foundry* |

*Lesson 258.***Formation of Plurals.**

Some nouns change **f** or **fe** into **ves**. Some form the plural by changing the **root vowel**.]

Change *f* or *fe* to *ves*.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| thief | beef |
| calf | knife |
| life | wife |
| wolf | loaf |
| self | sheaf |
| shelf | leaf |

Change the *root vowel*.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| mouse | mice |
| foot | feet |
| goose | geese |
| tooth | teeth |
| man | men |
| woman | women |

Lesson 259.

[Write the singular and plural forms of the following words, giving the reason for the formation of the plural in each case. All words in the three following lessons ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding *s*.]

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| trio | cuckoo | mercy* | alley |
| folio* | tattoo | policy | turkey |
| cameo* | studio* | vacancy* | faculty* |
| ratio | kangaroo* | pulley | medley* |
| bamboo* | seraglio | tendency | gallery* |

Lesson 260.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| essay | nursery | calumny* | comedy |
| artery* | granary* | deputy | journey |
| solo* | embryo | albino | piano* |
| lasso | zero | octavo | abbey |
| colony* | envoy | injury* | agony* |
| story | society* | theory* | money |

Lesson 261.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| merino* | tyro | soprano* | two* |
| ranchero* | junto | turnkey* | quarto |
| sirocco* | monarchy | tragedy* | duodecimo |
| holiday* | viceroy | innuendo | attorney |
| library* | halo* | memento | lackey |

Lesson 262.

[Write the plurals of the following words and give the rules under which they are formed.]

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| arch | editor* | picnic* | manifesto |
| pony | burglary* | buttress | witticism |
| compass* | diamond | empress* | intaglio |
| calyx | ostrich* | radish | party* |
| visitor* | peach | lamprey | galley* |
| alliance | plum | cherry | entry* |

Lesson 263.

[Write the following words and give the rules under which they are formed. Give the primitive words.]

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| drollery* | virtuous | fidgety* | ransomed |
| aguish | beveled | dizziness* | rapturous |
| fierceness* | shipping* | frightful | godliness |
| senator | creator* | entirely* | disclosure* |
| laureled | issuing | reliance* | clayey |
| requital | kidnapers | druggist | desirable* |

Lesson 264.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| falsity | expensive* | scrolls | blasphemer |
| friendliness* | capsizing* | distasteful | captivity |
| fastening* | busily* | duties* | survivor* |
| futurity | deploying | groveling | centralize |
| jobber | vaguely* | caviler | omnibuses |
| censurable | grayish | becoming* | besiegers* |

Lesson 265.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| agonies | lecturer* | loyalist | levying |
| dignified* | plentiful* | journalism | vandalism |
| blustering | obscurity* | navies | gibberish |
| pavement* | laziness | novelist | worshiper |
| vigorous* | manliness* | luckily | mummies* |
| outstripped | legislator* | justified* | researches |

Lesson 266.

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

Why does (one, won) climate and (one, won) soil endue
The blushing poppy with a crimson (hue, hew),
Yet leave the lily (pail, pale), and tinge the violet (blew,
blue).—*Prior*.

After a tempest, when the winds are (laid, lade),
The calm (see, sea) wonders at the (wrecks, recks) it (maid,
made).—*Waller*.

(Be, bee) thou as (chased, chaste) as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt (knot, not) escape calumny.—*Shakespeare*.

She (raise, raze, rays)ed her (veil, vale) that the (son,
sun)'s (rays, raise, raze) (might, mite) kiss her cheek.
(Our, hour) (hoard, horde) is little, (but, butt) (hour, our)
(hart, heart)s are (grate, great).—*Tennyson*.

He gave (to, too, two) misery (all, awl) he had—a (tier,
tear).—*Gray*.

Plant a white (rows, roes, rose) at my (feet, feat),
Or a lily (fair, fare) and (suite, sweet).—*Julia C. R. Dow*.

'T is (butt, but) a little faded (flower, flour)
(Butt, but) (O, oh, owe) how fondly (deer, dear).
—*Ellen C. Howarth*.

(Won, one) dip the (pencil, pensile) and (one, won) string
the (liar, lyre).—*Pope*.

My (way, weigh) of life is fallen into (thee, the) (sear,
sere), the yellow (lief, leaf).—*Shakespeare*.

Still (oar, o'er, ore) those (seen, scene)s my mem'ry wakes,
And fondly broods (with, withe) miser care;
(Time, thyme) (butt, but) th' impression stronger makes,
As streams (there, their) channels deeper (wear, ware).
—*Burns*.

For (the, thee) (thee, the) bubbling springs appear (to, too,
two) (morn, mourn).—*Dryden*.

Lesson 267.

[The headings below indicate the part of speech to which the derivative word belongs, and the meaning of the suffix.]

| Root word. | Verb. Suffix. | Verb. Adj. Suffix. | Verb. Suffix. | Noun. Adj. Suffix. | Adv. Suffix. |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | (did) | (doing) (continuing to) | (to make) | (more) (that which) (one who) | (manner) |
| A light | _____ed_____ | _____ing_____ | _____en_____ | _____er_____ | _____ly. |
| B interest | _____ed_____ | _____ing. | | | |
| C bright | _____ | _____ | _____en_____ | _____er_____ | _____ly. |
| D sail | _____ed_____ | _____ing_____ | | _____or. | |
| E wrap | _____ed_____ | _____ing_____ | | _____er. | |
| F travel | _____ed_____ | _____ing_____ | | _____er. | |
| G dry | _____ed_____ | _____ing_____ | | _____er_____ | _____ly. |

[Copy, and fill the blanks with the proper derivative words.]

A. — a candle, which — the whole room, she tripped — across the floor, her heart made — by the endeavor she had made to — his sorrow.

B. I will — myself in the — young lady who — herself in the affair.

C. The rising sun —s the scene, but although it shines —, it shone more — yesterday, and will be still — at noon.

D. The ship — away to the south, the —s waving their hats while — out of the harbor.

E. After — the young lady in her — he — a shawl about her to keep her dry.

F. — all the morning, the — found that he had — only ten miles.

G. The sun is — the ground fast, and to-morrow it will be much —. The wind, also, has — it very much.

[The teacher may give pupils other root words from which to form derivatives by adding the suffixes above. Then let them construct sentences like those in this lesson, illustrating the use of the derivatives thus formed.]

Lesson 268.

ei and ie.

Many pupils find it difficult to remember and distinguish the proper sequence of these letters when coming together in words. If they will commit to memory **Dr. Brewer's** simple little rhyming rule, as given below, and learn the exceptions to it, also given, they will readily overcome this difficulty.

Dr. Brewer's Rule.

I before *e*
Except after *c*,

Or when sounded as *a*
As in neighbor and weigh.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| briēf | biēr | piērce | thiēf | friēnd |
| fiērce | griēf | piēce | thiēve | sīeve |
| fiēnd | liēge | priēst | tiērce | siēge |
| fiēld | niēce | shiēld | wiēld | bre viēr' |
| chiēf | li en | shriēk | yiēld | front iēr |
| veīl | griēve | miēn | friēze | a chiēve |

Lesson 269.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| be liēf | re triēve' | freight | reīn'deer |
| be liēve | se'riēs | skēin | cēil |
| re liēf | sor tiē | eight | cēil'ing |
| re liēve | hēi nous | con cēit' | re cēipt' |
| ag griēve | neigh bor | con cēive | per cēive |
| re priēve | in veigh' | re cēive | de cēit |
| mis'chief | ker'chief | be friēnd | de cēive |

*Lesson 270.***Exceptions to *i* before *e*.**

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------------|--|
| sēine | ēi'ther | non pa rēil' | sov'er eīgn |
| sēize | nēi ther | ka lei'do scope | coun ter feīt |
| wēird | lēi sure | for'feīt | mul leīn |
| sleight | in vēi'gle | sur feīt | exc. to <i>ei</i> after <i>c</i>. |
| height | hēif'er | for eīgn | fin an ciēr' |

Lesson 271.

en or on?

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| asp'en | de'mon | pat'ten | row'en |
| com mon | gal lon* | her on* | ten don* |
| hy phen* | lat ten | lin en* | o men |
| mam mon | wag on | pen non* | si ren |
| sum mon* | li chen* | rib bon | cor don |
| ser mon* | drag on | car bon | can yon* |

Lesson 272.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| glis'ten* | lin'den* | fel'on* | sul'len* |
| co lon | jar gon | pol len* | salm on |
| flag on | ca pon | tal on | pe on |
| sta men* | ma tron* | chil dren | breth ren |
| cit ron | pa tron | eb on | cray on* |
| can ton* | mel on | ten on* | chal dron |

Lesson 273.

ance, ence, or ense?

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| pru'dence | ab'sence | se'quence | li'cense |
| cre dence* | es sence | guid ance* | im mense'* |
| quit tance | rid dance | val ance | pre tense |
| ca dence* | en trance* | pen ance* | con dense |
| par lance | bal ance* | pres ence | dis pense* |
| ord nance* | si lence | du rance | con'se quence* |

Lesson 274.

cy, sy, or zy?

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| pal'sy | quin'sy | flu'en cy | pri'va cy |
| fren zy* | a gen cy* | her e sy | jeal ous y |
| drop sy | pleu ri sy* | leg a cy* | pi ra cy |
| greas y* | lep ro sy | in fan cy | de cen cy* |
| po e sy | pli an cy* | sol ven cy* | buoy an cy |
| lu na cy | clem en cy* | se cre cy* | co gen cy |

Lesson 275.

el or al ?

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| tun'nel* | front'al | la'bel | fa'tal* |
| den tal | flan nel | mor tal | pet rel |
| fun nel | fes tal* | li bel* | na tal* |
| ken nel* | char nel* | bru tal* | vi tal* |
| fen nel | ves tal | bar rel | tas sel |
| quint al | grap nel* | sor rel | mor sel |

Lesson 276.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| to'tal | ver'nal* | scal'pel | scan'dal |
| tin sel* | car nal | ve nal* | gam brel |
| coun sel | dam sel | mar vel | bri dal |
| port al* | spi nal* | san dal | tim brel |
| sig nal* | tram mel* | van dal* | pe dal |
| fu sel | gos pel | lin tel* | tum brel* |
| chan nel | fi nal | cam el | squir rel |

Lesson 277.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| scoun'drel | dis'mal | co'pal | lo'cal* |
| form al* | bev el* | ther mal* | vow el |
| min strel | mam mal | reb el | row el* |
| nor mal* | rev el* | ras cal | fo cal |
| se quel* | pri mal | fis cal | vo cal* |
| lev el | gav el | nov el* | tow el |
| men tal | trav el | hov el | ves sel |

Lesson 278.

s or z ?

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| ca rouse' | de sign'* | re sound'* | mi'ser |
| ap pease* | ga zette | stan za | loz enge |
| de vise* | re sort | seiz ing | treas ure |
| pre side* | ba zaar | es pouse | cit i zen |
| ap plause* | re sult* | driz'zle* | her o ism |
| re sent* | ap prize* | pleas ant | par ti san |

Lesson 279.

en or on?

Most words ending in *en* have the *e* silent, and many words ending in *on* have the *o* silent. In the following the *e* and *o* are silent.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| molt'en | glut'ton* | par'son | pris'on |
| miz zen | heav en | leav en* | straight en* |
| black en* | froz en* | mut ton | ba con |
| trea son* | maid en* | kit ten | per son* |
| sweet en | ma son | cot ton* | stol en |
| bra zen | writ ten | quick en* | rot ten |

Lesson 280.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| but'ton | sad'den* | bla'zon | ra'ven* |
| bat ten | ar son* | E den | ha ven |
| cra ven* | glad den | hemp en | gar den |
| fat ten | les son* | par don | clo ven* |
| flat ten | hid den | shrunk en | strick en* |
| shak en | red den* | bur den* | ward en* |

Lesson 281.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| o'pen | dam'son* | earth'en | loos'en* |
| bea con* | wea zen | ox en | swol len |
| to ken* | tak en* | vix en | reck on |
| weak en | fall en* | crim son* | deaf en |
| poi son* | eat en | hoi den | threat en* |
| chos en* | beat en | ov en | striv en |

Lesson 282.

c or s?

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| lat'tice | im'pulse* | flac'cid | as perse'* |
| cres cent | pre cinct | vac cine | con vulse'* |
| en force'* | doc ile | meer schaum | in tense'* |
| jo cose | par cel* | 'as cend' | fa cade |
| con dense* | prov ince | con cern | e rase* |
| re lease | pre cept | mo rose* | dis pense* |

Lesson 283.

Abstract nouns and names of substances have no plural, except when used to denote different sorts.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| laxity | malice* | silver* | anger |
| cunning | platinum | pewter | knowledge |
| varnish | prudence* | poverty* | ambition* |
| gratitude* | phosphorus | disgust | satiety |
| rhetoric | sulphur | rancor | modesty* |
| loyalty | raiment* | remorse* | anguish* |

Lesson 284.

The following have the plural form only.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| archives | victuals* | nippers | forceps |
| assets* | nuptials* | entrails | billiards |
| sundries | amends | measles* | snuffers |
| scissors | shears | vitals | tweezers |
| embers* | wages* | tactics* | contents* |
| annals* | pliers | pincers* | trappings |

Lesson 285.

Words ending in *c* hard take *k* before a suffix beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, in order to preserve the hard sound of *c*.

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| panic | panicky | picnic | picknicking |
| colic | colicky | bivouac | bivouacked |
| mimic | mimicking | mimicked | picnicked |
| frolic | frolicking | frolicked | bivouacking |
| traffic | trafficking | trafficked | trafficker |

Lesson 286.

[Write the singular and plural forms of the following words.]

| | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| pulley* | factory* | enemy | cavity* |
| volley | chimney | century | innuendo |
| fishery | victory* | parley | sandwich |
| jockey | history* | agency* | soldier |
| robbery* | monkey | luxury* | dispatch |
| melody* | valley* | affray | suffix |

Lesson 287.

ane or ain ?

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| ac quaint' | dis dain'* | per tain'* | sus tain' |
| ab stain* | mun'dane | re frain* | mem'brane |
| con tain | main tain'* | pro fane* | en ter tain' |
| as cer tain'* | de tain* | re gain | hur'ri cane |
| con strain' | do main | re tain* | coun'ter pane |
| dis train | ur bane | re strain* | ul tra mon'tane |

Lesson 288.

ace, ise, or ice ?

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| jus'tice* | pin'nace | pref'ace | pal'ace |
| fur nace | prac tice | lat tice* | ter race* |
| cop pice | men ace* | sol ace* | serv ice* |
| an ise | mal ice* | cor nice | nov ice |
| crev ice* | bod ice | fran chise* | trea tise |
| sur plice | mor tise* | chal ice | sol stice |

Lesson 289.

ce or se ?

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| em brace' | re cluse' | in verse' | re lease'* |
| dis grace* | tra duce* | de nounce* | e vince |
| pre cise* | ab struse | con verse | en sconce |
| gri mace | re verse* | con vince | a verse* |
| ver bose | a merce | per verse* | an nounce* |
| pro fuse* | di verse | de cease | trans verse |

Lesson 290.

ce or se ?

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| poul'tice | nov'ice | di vorce' | dis burse |
| con course* | no tice* | ex panse* | po lice |
| com merce | re nounce' | dis perse | va lise |
| pur chase | im merse* | ex pense | ca price* |
| prov ince* | in dorse* | co erce* | dis course |
| pur pose | ad vance | im mense | re source |
| let tuce | re morse* | re sponse* | re course |

Lesson 291.

g, di, and dg=j.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| re'gent | strin'gent* | con geal' | ex change'* |
| co gent | lar gess | a venge | ex punge |
| ur gent* | bur gess | de range* | dis charge* |
| ful gent | ge nus* | ar range | e merge |
| tan gent | gen ius* | im pinge | dis gorge* |
| pun gent* | ju jube | in fringe* | con verge |

Lesson 292.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| dig'it | venge'ance | di verge' | gud'geon |
| log ic | lodg ment | sub merge* | dud geon* |
| trag ic* | judg ment* | in dulse | ves tige* |
| mag ic | budg et | im merge | pres tige* |
| vig il | fid get | syr'inge | par tridge |
| badg er* | cud gel | gen tian | por ridge |
| ledg er* | re gion* | blud geon* | pag eant |

Lesson 293.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| le'gion | di vulge'* | el'e gy | sur'ger y |
| lith arge | a bridge* | ef fi gy | for ger y* |
| or gies | ad judge | en er gy* | ge ni al |
| wa ges* | dis lodge* | lit ur gy | in te ger |
| mort gage* | as suage | strat e gy* | fu gi tive |
| sol dier | al lege* | prod i gy | tan gi ble |
| chal lenge* | jew'el | leth ar gy | dil i gent |

Lesson 294.

ame or aim ?

are or air ?

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| ac claim' | in flame' | af fair' | im pair'* |
| be came | re claim* | a ware* | in snare |
| dis claim* | claim'ant* | be ware | pre pare* |
| de claim | game ster | com pare* | un fair |
| ex claim* | nick name | de clare | re pair* |
| de fame* | o ver came' | de spair | wel'fare |

Lesson 295.

n=ng.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| un'cle | clan'gor | con'cord* | sanc'ti fy |
| anx ious* | lin ger* | con course | sanc ti ty |
| in stinct* | min gle* | phar ynx | punct u al* |
| ad junct | twink le | con gress* | sin gu lar* |
| pre cinct | wrink le | fun gus* | an gu lar |
| rank le* | sprink le | crink le | tri an gle |

Lesson 296.

x=cks.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| af'fix | lynx | flex'ure | con'vex |
| suf fix | nox'ious* | sex tant | si lex |
| text ure* | ca lyx | ex tant | i bex* |
| mixt ure* | prox y* | text ile | bo rax* |
| ā pex | dex trous | ver tex* | tho rax |
| bux om* | fixt ure | vor tex* | cli max* |

Lesson 297.

x=cks.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ra'dix | in'flux* | ex pand'* | ex ploit' |
| pro lix'* | re flux | ex pect | ex plode* |
| he'lix | smi lax* | ex pend* | re lax* |
| com plex* | flex ion | ex pel | ex pense* |
| du plex | sphinx* | ex pert | ex tent |
| re flex | ex plain' | ex pire | ex panse |

Lesson 298.

y or ey?

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| al'ley* | hob'by* | que'ry | vol'ley |
| tal ly | bar ley | kid ney | rar i ty |
| lack ey | par ley | pas try | ef fi gy* |
| chim ney* | flur ry* | tro phy* | vil lain y |
| gen try | prox y* | pars ley | dig ni ty* |
| hack ney | mot ley | poul try* | rem e dy* |

Lesson 299.

[The words printed in italics in the following lists are very frequently misused. The proper words are printed in connection with them. Correct the errors in the sentences given, and use the italicized words properly in sentences of your own.]

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>pack</i> | 5 <i>sweet</i> | 9 <i>magnificent</i> | 13 <i>learn</i> |
| carry | nice | fine | teach |
| fetch | pretty | good | |
| 2 <i>expect</i> | 6 <i>guess</i> | 10 <i>balance</i> | 14 <i>calculate</i> |
| suppose | think | remainder | intend |
| | | | believe |
| | | | likely |
| 3 <i>anticipate</i> | 7 <i>love</i> | 11 <i>cunning</i> | 15 <i>funny</i> |
| expect | like | pretty | strange |
| | | nice | |
| 4 <i>ladies</i> | 8 <i>gentlemen</i> | 12 <i>most</i> | 16 <i>reckon</i> |
| women | men | almost | believe |

I *packed* a pail of water into the house.

She had just the *sweetest* little dog.

Did n't we have a *magnificent* time?

I wish you would *learn* me to sing.

I *expect* you are angry with me.

I *guess* you will not be able to go with me.

He spent the *balance* of the day at home.

You *calculate* to sell the farm I *reckon*?

She *anticipates* his coming soon.

Do you *love* tea or coffee the best?

That is the *cunningest* little baby I ever saw.

It is *funny* how quickly he was killed.

Ladies have finer instincts than *gentlemen*.

She cooked *most* all the rice.

His ideas are not *calculated* to make him a good man.

There are ten sales-*ladies* in the store.

Pack that bundle over here.

*Lesson 300.***Herbs and Plants.**

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| mint | rue | mul'lein | chick'weed |
| dill | fen'nel | clo ver | spin ach |
| sage | cum in | mal low | worm wood |
| an'ise | saf fron | bur dock | com frey |
| cat nip | bas il | car a way | sham rock |
| sas sa fras | sax i frage | pep per mint | ver vain |

*Lesson 301.***Flowers.**

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| lil'y | pop'py | ver be'na | night'shade |
| myr tle | fox glove | mar'i gold | rose ma ry |
| blue bell | hare bell | col um bine | can dy tuft |
| cro cus | jon quil | dan de li on | pe o ny |
| pan sy | i ris | por tu la'ca | gla di'o lus |
| vi o let | pe tu'ni a | mign'on ette | chrys an'the mum |

*Lesson 302.***Names of Girls.**

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| Maud | Ag'nes | Grace | Char'lotte |
| Ruth | Ber tha | Blanche | Mar tha |
| Alice | Hel én | Flo'ra | Ma bel |
| An na | E dith | Fran ces | Lau ra |
| Clar a | El len | Do ra | Sa rah |
| A da | Em i ly | Jul i a | Mil dred |

*Lesson 303.***Occupations.**

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| plumb'er | bro'ker | can'vass er | te leg'ra phist |
| huck ster | bank er | dis patch'er | pho nog ra pher |
| brake man | ca ter er | car'pen ter | pho tog ra pher |
| en gi neer' | bak er | ar'chi tect | cab'in et-mak'er |
| flag'-man | at tor'ney | phy si'cian | chi rop'o dist |
| con duct'or | jan'i tor | sur vey or | a poth e ca ry |

Lesson 304.

[The words printed below in italics are often misused. Correct the errors in the sentences, and use the italicized words in sentences of your own.]

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>awfully</i> very | 5 <i>elegant</i> delightful pleasant | 9 <i>can</i> may | 13 <i>splendid</i> excellent |
| 2 <i>recommend</i> advise | 6 <i>propose</i> purpose | 10 <i>transpire</i> pass | 14 <i>lovely</i> pleasant pretty |
| 3 <i>stop</i> stay | 7 <i>locate</i> settle | 11 <i>posted</i> informed | 15 <i>contemptible</i> contemptuous |
| 4 <i>universal</i> general | 8 <i>section</i> neighborhood | 12 <i>dangerous</i> in danger | 16 <i>perpetually</i> continually |

That was an *awfully* funny occurrence.

We had the most *elegant* time you ever knew of.

Can I see you this afternoon?

What *splendid* pudding this is.

I should *recommend* you not to go.

He *proposes* going to the city to-day.

Many years have *transpired* since I skated.

Is n't this the most *lovely* picnic you ever attended?

At what hotel in the city do you *stop*?

I shall *locate* in San Francisco.

He is well *posted*, but I have a *contemptible* opinion of him.

She is an *awfully* nice girl.

The *universal* opinion in that *section* is, that he is guilty.

I hear John is sick. Is he *dangerous*?

She was *perpetually* calling on her neighbors.

Would you *recommend* me to buy that horse?

What an *elegant* day this is.

Will you *stop* in this *section* long?

I dislike to see people *perpetually* finding fault.

What a *lovely* calico dress that is.

Lesson 305.

ç and sç=s.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| ex cess' | re cite' | ad duce' | de vice'* |
| tran scend | ex cite | de duce* | suf fice |
| ex cel* | in cite* | re duce | en tice* |
| con ceal* | con duce | ef face* | de cide |
| con cern* | in duce* | a pace | sin cere |
| de cease* | de face | ad vice | con cise |

Lesson 306.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| fas cine' | fac'ile | ab'scess | scar'ci ty |
| re scind* | jaun dice | proc ess* | cent u ry |
| ob scene | sci ence* | for ceps* | an ces try* |
| con du'cive* | scis sors | vis cid | sor cer y |
| plac'id | cim e ter | co in cide'* | chan cer y |
| tac it* | scen ic | lar'ce ny* | dis ci'ple* |

Lesson 307.

ace, ice, is, or ise ?

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| fi'nis | ben'e fice | prec'i pice* | prej'u dice* |
| clev is* | ar mis tice* | pa ral'y sis | cow ard ice* |
| trel lis* | el lip'sis | in'ter stice | den ti frice |
| der vis* | lie'o rice | ap pren'tice | ne crop'o lis |
| gra tis* | gen e sis | neck'lance | me trop o lis |
| the sis | or i fice* | av a rice* | pa ren the sis |

Lesson 308.

cy, zy, or sy ?

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| co'sy* | i'cy* | pros'y | dai'sy |
| cra zy | doz y | ra cy | sau cy |
| nois y | jui cy* | flim sy* | po sy |
| spi cy* | ma zy | la zy | diz zy |
| tan sy | tip sy | drow sy* | ros y* |
| ha zy* | gyp sy* | flee cy* | pan sy |

Lesson 309.

al or el?

[Find the meaning of these words.]

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| du'cal | flo'ral* | chis'el | le'gal |
| ru ral* | cam el | vas sal | na val* |
| vow el | pan el | dow el* | fu el |
| plu ral | ver bal* | spous al | ri val* |
| fru gal* | chap el* | na sal* | o pal |
| jew el* | dor sal | nick el | re gal |

Lesson 310.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| o'val* | new'el | pet'al* | gru'el |
| trow el | tri al | grav el | mi tral* |
| pa pal | di al* | roy al | e qual |
| of fal* | can cel | chan cel* | cru el |
| tid al | mor al* | spec tral | cen tral* |
| vi al | cor al* | as tral | gim bal |

Lesson 311.[In the following words in *el*, the *e* is silent.]

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| wea'sel | rav'el* | ha'zel | tog'gel |
| tea sel | grov el* | man tel | shriv el* |
| ea sel* | scov el | mus sel* | be tel |
| driv el | na vel | ous el* | swin gel |
| sniv el | chat tel* | shov el | mis pick el |
| swiv el* | barb el | shek el* | man'gel wur'zel* |

Lesson 312.

ety or ity?

[Consult the dictionary for meaning and pronunciation.]

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| qual i ty | lo cal i ty* | fa cil i ty* |
| pi e ty* | an nu i ty* | vi cin i ty* |
| gay e ty | hu mil i ty* | com mod i ty |
| u til i ty* | stu pid i ty | com mu ni ty* |
| ce leb ri ty | sa ti e ty* | so bri e ty |
| ur ban i ty* | grav i ty | no to ri e ty |

Lesson 313.

ary, ery, or ory?

ar'mo ry*
 liv er y*
 ro ta ry*
 prud er y
 bound a ry*
 mock er y

con'tra ry*
 fi er y*
 gloss a ry
 drudg er y*
 sa vor y
 dra per y

beg'gar y*
 quack er y*
 i vo ry*
 fin er y
 ple na ry
 coll ier y

Lesson 314.

chan'cer y
 brib er y*
 vo ta ry*
 knav er y
 crock er y*
 de liv'er y*

sec're ta ry*
 di rect'o ry
 lit'er a ry*
 ar bi tra ry
 per emp to ry*
 dil a to ry*

hon'or a ry
 sem i na ry*
 com pul'so ry
 chi can er y*
 per fum er y
 stat'u a ry

Lesson 315.

eed or ede?

eel, eal, or ile?

a greed'*
 con cede
 im pede*
 ex ceed
 pre cede*
 suc ceed
 ac cede

pro ceed'*
 se cede
 re cede
 de creed*
 stam pede*
 su per sede'
 in ter cede*

an Neal'
 re peal*
 re veal*
 bas tile
 un seal
 kneel'ing
 piece meal

con ceal'
 ap peal*
 gen teel
 con geal
 wheel'ing
 steel yard
 deal ing

Lesson 316.

ant or ent?

ement or iment?

pur su'ant
 in dul gent*
 in dig nant*
 de pend ent
 con'ver sant
 in ces'sant*

tran scend'ent
 pro fi cient*
 rec're ant
 el e gant
 ad a mant
 in ci dent

ve'he ment*
 com pli ment
 al i ment
 el e ment
 nu tri ment*
 ex per'i ment*

ten'e ment
 ru di ment
 sed i ment*
 im ple ment*
 det ri ment*
 sup ple ment

Lesson 317.

cing or sing ?

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| plac'ing | pier'cing* | guess'ing | ceas'ing* |
| bra cing* | rins ing* | la cing | splic ing |
| chas ing | glan cing* | spac ing | curs ing |
| fen cing* | tra cing* | leas ing* | pric ing* |
| grac ing | spic ing | pars ing | teas ing |
| danc ing | cas ing* | for cing | clos ing |

Lesson 318.

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| slic'ing | e ras'ing | con dens'ing* |
| flounc ing* | em bra cing | di vorc ing |
| boun cing | en ti cing* | dis burs ing* |
| prais ing | de bas ing* | dis pos ing |
| fleec ing* | con vin cing* | dis grac ing* |
| gloss ing | com menc ing | re vers ing |
| pranc ing* | in dors ing | de nounc ing* |

Lesson 319.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| dis pens'ing | re hears'ing | re duc'ing* |
| im pos ing* | trav'ers ing* | dis guis ing |
| con vers ing | pro duc'ing* | dis pers ing* |
| ad vanc ing | im mers ing | sur pris ing* |
| dis cuss ing* | ad vis ing | re joi cing |
| de fa cing* | pro noun cing | prom'is ing |
| men'a cing* | sur pass ing* | no tic ing |

Lesson 320.

ance, ence, or ense ?

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| nui'sance | in'flu ence* | ex pense'* | sen'tence |
| clear ance | sem blance | fi nance* | dis tance |
| prev a lence* | in no cence* | pre pense | in stance |
| venge ance | non sense | con ven'ience* | dif fi dence |
| sub stance* | ut ter ance* | ro mance' | re mit'tance |
| griev ance* | in cense | am'bu lance* | de pend ence |

*Lesson 321.***Drill in Pronunciation.**

[According to Webster, the first eight words in this lesson are the only ones which change **th** to **th** in the plural. Some other words change to **th** on taking an additional termination, or changing from a noun or adj. to a verb.]

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| bāth | bāths | bāthe | soothe |
| clōth | clōths | clōthe | swāthe |
| mouth | mouths | mouth | be queath' |
| wreath | wreaths | wreathe | be neath |
| lāth | lāths | lāth | lāthe |
| oath | oaths | sheath | sheathe |
| path | paths | brēath | brēathe |
| moth | moths | loath | loathe |

*Lesson 322.***ch=k.**

[Find in the dictionary the meaning of the following words.]

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| ache* | cha'os* | ech'o | stom'ach |
| chasm* | chem ist | ep och* | pi broch |
| chyme* | cho ral | o cher | schol ar* |
| chyle | chris ten | cho rus | schoon er |
| chrome | chlo ral | chro mo | sched ule* |
| conch* | chlo rine | chron ic* | pas chal |
| scheme | chlo ride | mon arch | strych nine* |

*Lesson 323.***ch=k.**

| | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| eu'chre | dis'tich | pa'tri arch | anch'or age* |
| li chen* | or chis* | mach i nate | cat e chism |
| tro che | chol er | bac cha nal | al che mist |
| tro chee | cho roid | lach ry mal* | lach ry mose |
| ar chives* | chrom ite | cat e chise | cham o mīle* |
| te trarch | chrom ate | anch o ret | sac cha rine* |
| mech lin* | chol e ra* | an arch y | harp si chord* |

Lesson 324.. **ch=k.**

[Find in the dictionary the meaning of the following words.]

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ar'chi val | chem'ic al* | hem'i stich | al'che my* |
| ar chi tect* | tech nic al* | chris ten dom | char ac ter* |
| ar chi trave | chem is try* | Mich ael mas | mech an ism* |
| chor is ter | hep tarch y | or ches tra* | bron chi al |
| bron chi a | sep ul cher* | synch ro nism | chron i cle* |

*Lesson 325.***ch=k.****x=z.****qu=kw.**

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| scho las'tic* | beaux | quiz | quaff |
| chro mat ic | xe'bec* | quip | quell* |
| chi me ra* | xan thic | quid | quest* |
| cha ot ic | xy lite | quilt | quire |
| arch an gel* | xy lo graph | quick* | quaint* |
| me chan ic* | xy lo phone | quack* | quirk |

*Lesson 326.***q=kw.**

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| se'quel* | ban'quet* | qui'nine | in quire' |
| que ry | squa lor | quon dam | ac quire* |
| qua ver | que rist | quo ta* | es quire |
| quo rum* | se quence* | quo tient* | re quest |
| quib ble* | con quest | fre quent | be quest* |
| squab ble* | in quest | re quire' | quad roon |

*Lesson 327.***ance or ence ?**

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| fra'grance | con'se quence* | re luc'tance* | con'fi dence* |
| pit tance* | el o quence* | re sist ance* | au di ence* |
| prom i nence* | ig no rance | re mit'tance | em i nence* |
| hin der ance | per form'ance* | ex pe ri ence | main'te nance |
| prov i dence | im por tance | in tel li gence | co in'ci dence |

*Lesson 328.***Tools.**

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| nail | shears | saw | ham'mer |
| file | brace | gauge | chis el |
| plane | bit | gim'let | lev el |
| gouge | vise | for ceps | joint er |
| wrench | punch | pinch ers | draw-knife |
| screw | square | mal let | spoke shave |
| plumb | drill | hatch et | au ger |

*Lesson 329.***Terms Used by Builders and Carpenters.**

[Find out what they mean. You will find pictures of many of them in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as well as definitions of all.]

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
| scroll | groin | bridg'ing | ten'on |
| scarf | groove | king-post | dove tail |
| bond | tongue | bind er | mold ing |
| clamp | plow | shoul der | cham fer |
| brace | cleat | cross-piece | wall-plate |
| notch | new'el | pan el | hip roof |
| joint | dow el | bev el | pur lin |
| joist | rab bet | re bate' | brack et |
| span | gird er | mor'tise | mi ter |

*Lesson 330.***Terms Used by Machinists.**

[Find out what they mean. See Webster.]

| | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|------------------|
| slot | cog | le'ver | ec cen'tric |
| cam | crank | pit man | mi'ter-wheel |
| box | crane | bab bitt | driv ing-wheel |
| shaft | flange | gud geon | spur-wheel |
| rod | man'drel | col lar | coup ling |
| valve | jour nal | pin ion | gov ern or |
| chuck | ratch et | piv ot | steam-gauge |
| clutch | pis ton | guide-bars | con nect'ing-rod |

*Lesson 331.***Abbreviations—States.**

The abbreviations of the States and Territories are here given as they are now regulated by the "United States Official Postal Guide." The similarity of the abbreviations Cal., Col.; Ia., Io.; Neb., Nev., etc., has been the cause of much confusion.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Al a ba'ma, | <i>Ala.</i> | Lou i si a'na, | <i>La.</i> |
| Ar'kan sas, ¹ | <i>Ark.</i> | Maine, | <i>Me.</i> |
| Cal i for'ni a, | <i>Cal.</i> | Mar'y land, | <i>Md.</i> |
| Col o ra'do, | <i>Colo.</i> | Mas sa chu'- setts, | <i>Mass.</i> |
| Con nec'ti cut, | <i>Conn.</i> | Mich'i gan, | <i>Mich.</i> |
| Del'a ware, | <i>Del.</i> | Min ne so'ta, | <i>Minn.</i> |
| Flor'i da, | <i>Fla.</i> | Mis sis sip'pi, | <i>Miss.</i> |
| Geor'gi a, | <i>Ga.</i> | Mis sou'ri, | <i>Mo.</i> |
| Il li nois', | <i>Ill.</i> | Ne bras'ka, | <i>Nebr.</i> |
| In di an'a, | <i>Ind.</i> | Ne va'da, | <i>Nev.</i> |
| I'o wa, | <i>Iowa.</i> | New Hamp'- shire, | <i>N. H.</i> |
| Kan'sas, | <i>Kans.</i> | New Jer'sey, | <i>N. J.</i> |
| Ken tuck'y, | <i>Ky.</i> | New York, | <i>N. Y.</i> |

¹ The State Legislature has made Ar'kan saw the legal pronunciation.

*Lesson 332.***Abbreviations—States.**

The abbreviations of the States and Territories are here given as they are now regulated by the "United States Official Postal Guide."

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| North Car o- li'na, | <i>N. C.</i> | Ten nes see', | <i>Tenn.</i> |
| O hi'o, | <i>Ohio.</i> | Tex'as, | <i>Tex.</i> |
| Or'e gon, | <i>Oreg.</i> | Ver mont', | <i>Vt.</i> |
| Penn syl va'- ni a, | <i>Pa.</i> | Vir gin'i a, | <i>Va.</i> |
| Rhode Isl'and, | <i>R. I.</i> | West Vir gin'i a, | <i>W. Va.</i> |
| South Car o- li'na, | <i>S. C.</i> | Wis con'sin, | <i>Wis.</i> |

United States, *U. S.*

District of Columbia, *D. C.*

Abbreviations—Territories.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A las'ka, | <i>Alaska.</i> | Mon ta'na, | <i>Mont.</i> |
| A ri zo'na, | <i>Ariz.</i> | New Mex'ico, | <i>N. Mex.</i> |
| Da ko'ta, | <i>Dak.</i> | U'tah, | <i>Utah.</i> |
| I'da ho, | <i>Idaho.</i> | Wash'ing ton, | <i>Wash.</i> |
| In'dian, | <i>Ind. T.</i> | Wy o'ming, | <i>Wyo.</i> |

Lesson 333.

[Write the following sentences, choosing the proper word from the parenthesis.]

(I, eye, aye) never nursed a (deer, dear) gazelle,
(Too, to, two) glad me (with, withe) its soft black (aye, eye, I),

(But, butt) when it came (to, too, two) (know, no) me well
And love me, it was sure (to, too, two) (dye, die).—*Moore.*

Ah! who can say, however (fair, fare) his view,
(Threw, through) what sad (scene, seen, seine)s his path
may (lye, lie).—*Kirke White.*

(Sew, so, sow) (sole, soul) (by, bye, buy) (soul, sole), as
(side, sighed) (buy, bye, by) (sighed, side), we sit.

Words are the (soul, sole)'s ambassadors who go
Abroad upon her errands (too, to, two), and fro;
They are those (aerie, airy) (keys, quays) that ope and (rest, wrest)

Sometimes the (lochs, locks) and hinges of the breast.

—*Jas. Howell.*

And (ore, oar, o'er) the (plain, plane)s her (pearl, purl)y
(mantel, mantle) (throe, throw)s.—*Tasso.*

I feel the rush of (waive, wave)s that round me rise,
The tossing of my boat upon the (see, sea);

Few sunbeams linger (in, inn) the stormy skies,
And youth's bright shore is (lesson, lessen)ing on the
(lee, lea).—*Bayard Taylor.*

(Owe, O) (their, there)'s nothing on earth half (sow, sew, so) (holy, wholly),

As the innocent (heart, hart) of a child,
They are (idyl, idol; idle)s of (hart, heart)s and of households,

They are angels of God (inn, in) disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in (there, their) tresses,
His glory still gleams in (their, there) (eye, I, aye)s.

—*Dickinson.*

Lesson 334.

Each of the following word forms is pronounced in two ways. Each has, also, two or more meanings. Write each word in a sentence with its proper meaning, according to the following

Model: bow (bō). I like to play with a *bow* and arrow.

bow (bou). { The boy made a polite *bow*.
I stood on the *bow* of a ship.

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| bow | wound | gill | are | diffuse |
| mow | tear | close | incense | perfume |
| row | lead | grease | produce | protest |
| sow | bass | house | entrance | proceeds |
| read | slough | use | convert | detail |
| wind | rise | mouse | contract | retail |

Lesson 335.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| august | refuse | convoy | descant |
| compact | abuse | affix | contest |
| collect | surname | suffix | insult |
| instinct | confine | cement | record |
| rebel | conjure | comment | escort |
| excuse | defile | absent | frequent |

Lesson 336.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| present | subject | converse | compress |
| object | extract | compound | impress |
| desert | abstract | contrast | permit |
| import | convict | ferment | transfer |
| export | conflict | accent | concert |
| transport | conduct | progress | prefix |

Lesson 337.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| increase | consort | foretaste | upstart |
| perfect | augment | inlay | interdict |
| survey | discount | prelude | overthrow |
| commune | digest | presage | overflow |
| torment | essay | undress | interchange |

Lesson 338.

[Find in the dictionary the proper division of these words into syllables, and their pronunciation, and write them so divided.]

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| obsolete* | jubilee | omelet | terrific* |
| onerous | treacherous* | luxuriant* | mischievous |
| laudanum | solemnize | animate | hesitate* |
| sufficient* | chaotic | fricassee | masquerade |
| officiate | demagogue* | separate* | statistics |
| idiocy | exclusive* | despondent | machinery* |

Lesson 339.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| nominate | chorister | pecuniary* | competitive |
| malaria* | magician | municipal* | sovereign |
| indicate* | epidemic* | neuralgia | poignancy |
| expedient* | necessary | subsequent* | candidate* |
| hydraulics | catechism | mechanical | chloroform |
| lacerate | dissipate* | exaggerate* | impanel |

Lesson 340.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| dissimilar* | phosphorus | anthracite | apparel |
| paradise | acquiesce* | regatta | hemorrhage* |
| satellite | parliament | embarrass* | retrospect |
| catastrophe* | narrative* | quadruped* | corporal |
| miscellaneous* | scoundrel | sacrilege | initiate |
| autograph | restaurant* | enamel | iniquity |
| rhetoric | patriarch | indebted* | telescope |

Lesson 341.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| academy | avalanche | comedian | solicitude |
| microscope* | monogram | librarian* | deteriorate |
| presentiment | retaliate* | affinity | ubiquitous |
| contaminate* | sophistry | aeronaut* | comparison* |
| promiscuous* | scientific | miniature* | humiliating |
| conciliate* | literature* | morocco | menagerie |
| inaugurate | condescend | warrior | reverie |

*Lesson 342.***Drill in pronunciation.**

[Note, especially, accent and vowel sound in final syllable.]

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| qui'nine | mar'line | ben'zine | jas'mine* |
| en gine* | pur lin | sa line' | fi brine |
| doc trine | al pine* | ca nine* | fe line* |
| des tine | lu pine* | er'mine* | fam ine* |
| vac cine | cal cine' | ca se ine | car mine* |
| pris tine | tur'bine | su pine' | car bine* |

*Lesson 343.***Names of animals, their young, and flesh.**

| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Flesh. |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| buck | ewe | | lamb | mut ton |
| boar | sow | | pig | pork |
| buck | doe | | fawn | ven i son |
| bull | cow | bul lock | heifer | beef |
| | | | calf | veal |
| roost er | hen | cock er el | pul let | chicken |
| drake | duck | | duck ling | duck |
| gan der | goose | | gos ling | goose |

*Lesson 344.***ants or ents?**

[Study the pronunciation and accent from dictionary.]

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| rem nants* | set tle ments | sac ra ments |
| aug ments | oc cu pants | com bat ants |
| gal lants | stim u lants | mon u ments* |
| va grants | doc u ments* | prot est ants |
| ac ci dents* | or na ments | res i dents* |
| in fants | lit i gants | de scend ants* |
| em i grants* | mis cre ants* | de lin quents* |
| de fend ants* | gov ern ments | op po nents |
| ac count ants | im prove ments | in gre di ents |
| in solv ents | as sist ants | re cip i ents |

*Lesson 345.***Cities and Towns in California.**

[Can you find them and tell where they are?]

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Chĩ'eo | Ä lä me'da | Ne vä'da | Mā rýř'ville |
| Nä'pä | Hāy'wards | Stöck'ton | Los Äng'ël'ës |
| Sō nō'ma | Bērke'lēy | Vallejo ² | Rēd Blüff |
| Clō'ver dāle | San Jō sé ¹ | Bē nic'ī ä (nish') | Tē hā'ma |
| Pēt a lu'ma | Sän'tä Clä'rä | Fäir'field | Shäs'ta |
| Öak'land | Gräss Vāl'ley | Dix'on | St. He lē'na |

Lesson 346.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Mön te rey' | Föl'söm | Y rē'ka (Wi) | Sän Dī e'ģo |
| Pä'jä ro ³ | Čöl'fäx | Wēa'ver ville | Sän'ta Bär'ba ra |
| Höll'is ter | San An dreas ⁴ | Cä lis tō'ga | Sän'ta Cruz |
| Plä'çer ville | Jack son | Sän'tä Rō'sä | Dow'nie ville |
| Ö'rō ville | Sō nō'ra | Gil'roy | Mēn dō cī'no |
| Äu bûrn | Mä rī pō'sa | Sa lī'nas | Eū rē'ka |

Lesson 347.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Wood'land | Brook'lýn | Gält | Sän Rä fä'ěl' |
| Su i sün' | Mar tí'něz | Yü'bä Čit'y | Črēs'çent Čit'y |
| Ar eä'ta | Vī sā'li a | Mō dēs'tō | Sän Bēr nār dĩ'nō |
| Trin'ĩ dād | Ů kī'äh | Mēr çed' | Sän Lu is' Ō bis'pō |
| Frēs'nō | Al tü'ras | Pes cä de'ro | Sän Buē nā vën tü'rä ⁵ |
| Lāke'port | Su'san ville | Tem'es cal | Hēaldř'bûrg |
| Vä'eä ville | Quīn cý | Bä'kers field | Wil'mĩng ton |

*Lesson 348.***On the Farm.**

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| hoe | ditch | bug'gy | roll'er |
| fork | har'row | cra dle | gran a ry |
| spade | mow er | sick le | har ness |
| plow | reap er | crow bar | shov el |
| scythe | head er | mān ger | clev is |
| trough | thrash er | fur row | cul ti va tor |

¹ Hō sā'. ² Vāl yā'ho. ³ Päh'hä rō. ⁴ Än dray'äs. ⁵ Bwā nā vën tōō'rä.

*Lesson 349.***Birds.**

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| dove | wren | e'mu | wood'cock |
| teal | auk | ea gle | wid geon |
| goose | her'on | os trich | e gret |
| finch | rob in | par rot | buz zard |
| swan | lin net | plov er | bit tern |
| thrush | stork | fal con (faw) | sea gull |

*Lesson 350.***Birds.**

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| i'bis | tou'can | spar'row | o'ri ole |
| wag tail | tit mouse | swal low | ca na'ry |
| red bird | par tridge | shel drake | ap'ter yx |
| black bird | horn bill | cuck oo | king fish er |
| pen guin | bus tard | grouse | al ba tross |
| vult ure | mal lard | tur'key | cock a too' |

*Lesson 351.***e, ck, and que=.**

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| hav'oc | ac'rid | se'cret | pick'et |
| mat tock* | scaf fold* | rel ict | pict ure |
| had dock* | ac me | wick et | tinct ure |
| ham mock | e diet* | per fect | in sect |
| cav ern* | arc tic* | cli max* | pique |
| dis triet | sar casm* | cri sis* | an ti'que* |

*Lesson 352.***Poultry.**

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Leg'horns | Games | Dork'ings | Pigeons. |
| Bräh mas | Ja'vas | Wy an dottes' | tum'bler |
| Co chins | Ham burghs | Ducks. | fan tail |
| Hou dans' | Ply mouth Rocks | Rou en' | pout er |
| Lang'shans | Span ish | Pe kin' | Ant werp |
| Ban tams | Pöl ish | Ayles'bury | Scan der oon' |

*Lesson 353.***Streets in San Francisco.**

[Find out how many streets in this and the similar lessons are named after distinguished individuals.]

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Mar'ket | Bat'ter y | Tay'lor | How'ard |
| Mont gom'e ry | Haight | Fill'more | Va len'cia |
| Sut'ter | Hayes | Web'ster | Guer re'ro |
| Kear'ny | McAl'lis ter | Bu chan'an | Mis'sion |
| Sans'ome | Ed'dy | Ful'ton | Ev'er ett |
| Leides'dorff | Golden Gate' | Ger ma'nia | Gough |
| Gea ry | Du pont' | Haw'thorne | Leav'en worth |
| Fol'som | Oc ta'vi a | Stei'ner | Polk |
| Green'wich | Jack'son | Pierce | Scott |

*Lesson 354.***Streets in Oakland.**

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ad'e line | Chest'nut | Pe ral'ta | Kirk'ham |
| Al'ice | Clay | Pop'lar | Lin coln |
| Broad way' | Fil'bert | San Pa'blo. | Mad'i son |
| Brush | Grove | Ches'ter | Put nam |
| Camp'bell | Mag no'lia | Frank lin | Wal lace |
| Cas tro | Lin'den | Har ri son | Wash ing ton |
| Cen ter | Myr tle | Jef fer son | Ben ton |

*Lesson 355.***Streets in Los Angeles.**

| | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Main | Hill | Flow'er | Ma'ple |
| Spring | Ol'ive | Pearl | Beau drey |
| Tem'ple | Hope | Ad'ams | San Pe'dro |
| Fort | Char'ity | Wid ow | Fi gue ro'a |

Streets in San Jose.

| | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| San ta Cla'ra | St. James | San Sal'va dor |
| San Car'los | San Pe'dro | San Fer nan'do |
| St. John | Em'pire | San An to'ni o |

Lesson 356.

[Find in the dictionary the proper division of these words into syllables, and their pronunciation, and write them so divided.]

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| grotesque* | expedite | clergyman* | parody* |
| occident | annular* | natural* | orthodox |
| orient | reticule | partiality | asthma* |
| rhapsody | manuscript* | legislature* | aggregate |
| wiseacre | ottoman | pedagogue | reticence* |
| fuchsia | critique | sassafras | attentive* |

Lesson 357.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| cassimere | accordance* | administer | soliloquy |
| cashmere | ambrosial | deficiency* | advocate* |
| manslaughter | comparative* | rheumatism | admonish |
| portmanteau* | alcohol | anarchy* | regalia |
| annual* | massacre* | alienate | reconnoiter |
| adventure | especially* | efficacy* | suffocate |

Lesson 358.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| ambulance | ambassador | pictorial* | schedule* |
| alternate* | panegyric | abeyance | decipher* |
| accessible | absolute | necessity | cognizant |
| aptitude* | apothecary | anomalous | yachting |
| amiable | accurate* | dilemma* | mucilage |
| consummate | ascetic | cathedral | criticism* |
| appreciate* | apologue | celestial | stupendous* |

*Lesson 359.***Streets in Stockton.**

| | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-------------|
| Weber | Levee | Aurora | Main |
| Center | Hunter | Park | San Joaquin |
| Channel | Fremont | Grant | El Dorado |
| Sutter | Commerce | Beaver | Lafayette |
| Lindsay | Miner | Otter | Stanislaus |
| Anderson | American | Sonora | Sacramento |

Lesson 360.

| Verb. Adj. | Noun. Verb. Adj. | Noun. | Noun. | Noun. | Noun. | Noun. |
|---------------|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| (did) | (doing) | (one | (state | (state | (state | (collec- |
| (adorned | (contin- | who) | of) | of) | of) | tion) |
| with) | ing to) | | | | | |

- A employ _ed_ _ing_ _er_ _ment.
 B exert _ed_ _ing_ _ion.
 C enjoy _ed_ _ing_ _ment.
 D admit _ed_ _ing_ _ance.
 E encamp _ed_ _ing_ _ment.
 F paint _ed_ _ing_ _er.
 G jewel _ed_ _er_ _ry.
 H accept _ed_ _ing_ _ance.

[Copy, and fill the blanks with the proper derivative words.]

A. Henry's — always — many men, and — so many means of securing a market, was always able to find continual — for them.

B. — himself to please his audience, he soon — such an influence over them that he felt well repaid for the —.

C. She found — in her children's play, and they — the pleasure which they saw she was —.

D. He was — to the house, but the gentleman — him soon found he had made a great mistake in giving him —.

E. The first regiment — in the valley, the second — on the hillside, in full view of the — selected by the first.

F. The — sold the historical — he had finished, for a large price, and in a year had — another which was better.

G. The —, looking at her — fingers, loaded with rings, said, "Madam, we do not sell dollar — here."

H. He — the nomination, but in his letter of — he stated that while — it, he did not surrender his convictions.

*Lesson 361.***Precious Stones.**

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| pearl | ag'ate | di'a mond | zir'con |
| o'pal | jas per | em e rald | tour ma line |
| to paz | gar net | car bun cle | co run'dum |
| ru by | tur quois | am e thyst | cairn'gorm |
| o nyx | sap phire | mal a chite | sar do nyx |
| ber yl | cam e o | car nē'ian | a qua ma rine' |

*Lesson 362.***Offenses and Offenders.**

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| ar'son | burg'la ry | per'jur y | burg'lar |
| as sault' | mur der | thief | scoun drel |
| bat'ter y | trea son | li'ar | vag a bond |
| big a my | may hem | tra i tor | high way man |
| fel o ny | hom i cide | ruf fian | kid nap er |
| lar ce ny. | su i cide | vil lain | im pos'tor |

*Lesson 363.***Diseases.**

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| croup | fe'vers | pleu'ri sy | ab'scess |
| mea'sles | ty phus | gan grene | hys ter'ics |
| a gue | ty phoid | ca tarrh' | diph the ri a |
| asth ma | bil ious | bron chi'tis | pneu moni a |
| tu mor | scar let | scrof'u la | neu ral gi a |
| can cer | ma la'ri al | ver ti go | dys pep si a |

*Lesson 364.***Diseases.****Medicines.**

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| scur'vy | dys'en ter y | rhu'barb | laud'a num |
| jaun dice | an eu rism | qui nine | par e gor'ic |
| con sump'tion | pa ral'y sis | cam phor | chlo'ro form |
| in flu en'za | ep'i lep sy | gen tian | va le'ri ān |
| rheu'ma tism | ap o plex y | strych nine | mag ne si a |
| vā ri o loid | men in gi'tis | ip e cac | glyc'er ine |

*Lesson 365.***Illustration of the Mutation of Words.**

[Many nouns are formed from verbs of Latin origin by a slight change of form and adding the termination *ion*.]

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| admit | deceive | suspect | abrade |
| admission | deceit | suspicion | abrasion |
| remit | deception | expel | convert |
| remission | receive | expulsion | conversion |
| permit | receipt | concede | enjoin |
| permission | reception | concession | injunction |

*Lesson 366.***Metals.**

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| zinc | co'balt | cad'mi um | i'ron (i urn) |
| tin | bis muth | tung sten | sil ver |
| gold | plat i num | an ti mo ny | al loys' |
| lead | ar se nic | bo ron | bronze |
| cop'per | mer cu ry | sil i con | brass |
| nick el | ce ri um | so di um | lat'ten |

*Lesson 367.***Chemical Elements, Salts, etc.**

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ox'y gen | i'o dine | pot'ash | al'co hol |
| hy dro gen | flu or ine | al um | e ther |
| ni tro gen | bro mine | cy an'o gen | chlo ral |
| o zone | sul phur | am mo ni a | chlo ro form |
| car bon | phos pho rus | naph'tha | an i line |
| chlo rine | bo rax | ben zine | bi tu'men |

*Lesson 368.***Acids, Compounds, etc.**

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| ni'tric | car bon'ic | prus'sic | bro'mide |
| flu or'ic | a cet'ic | ox ide | ni trate |
| sul phur'ic | cy an ic | sul phide | sul'phate |
| ox al ic | ben zo ic | chlo ride | phos phate |
| car bol ic | mu ri at'ic | i o dide | ac e tate |

*Lesson 369.***Market Report.**

| | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|
| Butter..... | 25@27c | Bacon, Eastern..... | 17@18c |
| Eggs, hens'..... | 35@40c | Ham, Cal. | 16@17c |
| Eggs, ducks'..... | 37@42c | Ham, Eastern | 20@21c |
| Cheese | 18@22c | Onions, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb. | 2@3c |
| Cheese, cream | 25@28c | Cabbages, each | 9@15c |
| Lard, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb. | 15@16c | Cauliflowers, each | 7@10c |
| Honey, comb..... | 11@13c | Radishes, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz..... | 13@15c |
| Honey, strained..... | 8@9c | Peppers, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz..... | 8@10c |
| Bacon, Cal..... | 13@14c | Mushrooms, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz..... | 15@18c |

Lesson 370.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Hens, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz. | \$5.50@6.00 | Canvas-back ducks | \$4.50@5.00 |
| Young roosters, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz. | \$4.50@5.00 | Mallards | \$3.00@4.00 |
| Old roosters, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz. | \$6@— | Teal | \$1.25@1.50 |
| Broilers..... | \$3@4.50 | Lemons..... | \$6.75 |
| Turkeys, dressed, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb..... | 16@18c | Limes..... | \$9.00 |
| Turkeys, live, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb. | 14@15c | Bananas, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bunch..... | \$2.50@3.00 |
| Geese, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ pair..... | \$2@2.50 | Pineapples, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz..... | \$4.00@5.00 |
| Ducks, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ pair..... | 75c@\$1.00 | Oranges, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ 100..... | \$2.00@3.00 |
| Quail, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz..... | \$1.50 | Cranberries, $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bbl. | \$10 |

*Lesson 371.***Stock Report.**

Central Pacific, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Burlington, 131 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rio Grande, 15; Northern Pacific, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$, preferred, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northwestern, 105 $\frac{3}{8}$; New York Central, 100 $\frac{3}{4}$; Oregon Navigation, 95; Transcontinental, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific Mail, 49 $\frac{3}{8}$; Panama, 98; Rock Island, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis and San Francisco, 18; St. Paul and Omaha, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$; Texas Pacific, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 119; Western Union, 63 $\frac{3}{8}$.

*Lesson 372.***Vehicles.**

[Find pronunciation in the dictionary.]

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| brett | lan dau | char i ot | cab ri o let |
| cab | ba rouche | clar ence | rock a way |
| gig | ber lin | dog cart | skel e ton |
| coach | britz ska | glad stone | vic to ri a |
| chaise | bug gy | jump seat | wag on ette |
| cou pe | ca lash | stan hope | pal an quin |

Lesson 373.

able or ible?

[Find in the dictionary the meaning and pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| ar a ble | pos si ble | tang i ble | hor ri ble |
| au di ble | suit a ble | fus i ble | flex i ble |
| ca pa ble | prob a ble | sal a ble | laugh a ble |
| ed i ble | vis i ble | ter ri ble | cred i ble |
| cur a ble | teach a ble | port a ble | cul pa ble |

Lesson 374.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| feas i ble | e qua ble | cred it a ble | per cep ti ble |
| tax a ble | cru ci ble | hon or a ble | com pat i ble |
| for ci ble | not a ble | di gest i ble | for mid a ble |
| fal li ble | tract a ble | a gree a ble | in del i ble |
| pass a ble | di vis i ble | prac ti ca ble | con tempt i ble |

Lesson 375.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| com bus ti ble | eq ui ta ble | hos pi ta ble |
| ad mis si ble | prof it a ble | al low a ble |
| mis er a ble | rea son a ble | ac count a ble |
| mem o ra ble | con vert i ble | de struc ti ble |
| tol er a ble | fa vor a ble | ac cept a ble |
| re ver si ble | ap pli ca ble | re spect a ble |
| ven er a ble | de fen si ble | re mark a ble |

Lesson 376.

ant or ent?

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| fra'grant* | tor'rent | pli'ant | ver'dant* |
| fla grant* | claim ant | peas ant* | fer ment |
| ab sent* | gal lant* | si lent | pi quant |
| va.cant | pay ment | war rant* | fer vent |
| sol vent | rai ment | cur rent | cur rant |
| va grant* | ty rant* | pheas ant | dor mant* |
| ar rant | trench ant | serv ant | ten ant |

Lesson 377.

cal, cle, or kle?

[Consult the dictionary for meaning and pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| cir cle* | tick le | prick le | twink le |
| crink le | tack le | speck le | sprink le |
| chuck le | lo cal* | cack le | fick le* |
| vo cal* | trick le | spark le* | i ci cle |
| wrink le | truck le | buck le | ver ti cal* |
| ras cal* | trea cle | freck le | bar na cle* |
| tink le | rank le | crack le* | whim si cal* |

Lesson 378.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| prac ti cal* | mir a cle | pin na cle* | i ron ic al* |
| ar ti cle | sur gi cal | po lit ic al | tab er na cle |
| ve hi cle* | ob sta cle* | chron i cle | he ro ic al |
| chem ic al | rad i cal* | i den tic al* | the at ric al* |
| par ti cle* | po et i cal | re cip ro cal* | dra mat ic al |
| cu ti cle | ven tri cle | fol li cle | drop si cal |

Lesson 379.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| his tor ic al* | fa nat ic al* | nu mer ic al | sar don ic al |
| ves i cal | clav i cle | spec ta cle* | pi rat ic al |
| sa tir ic al* | rhe tor ic al | non sens ic al | em pir ic al |
| or a cle* | cor a cle | man a cle* | in im ic al* |
| sym bol ic al | hys ter ic al* | gram mat ic al | e quiv o cal* |
| bin na cle | re cept a cle* | pe ri od ic al | re cip ro cal |

Lesson 380.

eous or ious?

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| du'bi ous | lig'ne ous* | im'pi ous | la bo'ri ous |
| hid e ous* | o di ous* | fer re ous | in ju ri ous |
| cu ri ous | co pi ous* | de vi ous | in sid i ous* |
| se ri ous* | va ri ous | court e ous* | vic to ri ous |
| pre vi ous* | os se ous | spu ri ous* | fas tid i ous |
| vit re ous | en vi ous* | right eous | il lus tri ous |

*Lesson 381.***Names of Boys.**

| | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| John | Ralph | Al'bert | Hen'ry |
| James | Charles | Al fred | Jo seph |
| George | Ed'ward | Da vid | Lew is |
| Mark | Ed win | Dan iel | Lou is |
| Luke | Ar thur | Fran cis | Her bert |
| Paul | An drew | Frank | Fe lix |

*Lesson 382.***Names of Boys.**

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Pe'ter | Aa'ron | E li'hu | Ja'cob |
| Rich ard | Den nis | E li sha | Ru fus |
| Wal ter | No ah | E li jah | Ste phen |
| Will iam | Cal vin | Ben'ja min | The o dore |
| Ja son | Si las | Fred er ick | Tim o thy |
| Jes se | Ed mund | Fer di nand | Sam u el |

*Lesson 383.***Grammar.**

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| noun* | gen'der* | verb* | mode* |
| case | mas cu line* | tense | in dic'a tive |
| num'ber* | fem i nine | pres'ent | sub junc tive |
| plu ral* | neu ter | per fect | po ten tial |
| sin gu lar* | ar ti cle | fu ture | im per a tive |
| per son* | ad verb* | im per'fect | in fin i tive |

*Lesson 384.***Grammar.**

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| ad'jec tive* | prep o si'tion* | plu'per fect | con ju ga'tion |
| pos i tive | in ter jec tion* | pas'sive* | et y. mol o gy |
| com par'a tive | par'ti ci ple* | tran si tive* | co or'di nate |
| su per la tive | ger und | ob ject'ive | nom'in a tive |
| com par i son* | ge rund'ive | de clen sion* | de fin'i tive |
| con junc tion* | di'a gram* | pos sess ive | cop'u la tive |

*Lesson 385.***Spanish Words.**

| | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| ranch'o | cor ral' | a do'be | pu eb'lo |
| cañ on | ri ä'ta | ma dro ña | tor til la(ya) |
| tu le | ro de o | ran che ro | som bre ro |
| las so | ar roy o | si es ta | ha çi en'da |
| pla cêr' | a ras tra | va que ro | man zan i ta |
| mus'tang | bar ran ca | se rä pe | chap ar ral |

*Lesson 386.***Spanish Names of Saints in Common Use in California.**

| San. | St. | San., | St. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| An dre'äs | An'drew | Lụ is' Ō bis'pō | <i>Louis the Bish op</i> |
| Mĩ'guel (gěl) | Mi chael | Mã te'o | <i>Mat thew</i> |
| Jō se' (Hō) | Jo seph | Běr nār dī'no | <i>Ber nard</i> |
| Cār'lōs | Charles | Fẹ lĩ'pe | <i>Phil'ip</i> |
| Dĩ e'go | James | Fran çis'co | <i>Fran cis</i> |
| Joa quĩn (Hwạ- keen') | Jo'a chim | An tō'nĩ ō | <i>An tho ny</i> |

Lesson 387.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------------------|
| Ġä bri'ěl' | Ga'bri el | Lụ is' Rey | <i>Lou is the King</i> |
| Gre gō'rĩ o | Greg o ry | Päb'lo | <i>Paul</i> |
| Jä çĩn'to (Hä) | Hy a cinth | Pe'dro | <i>Pe'ter</i> |
| Juän (Hwan) | John | Rä fá'ěl' | <i>Rä'pha el</i> |
| Le än'drō | Le an'der | Fěr nän'do | <i>Fer di nand</i> |

Lesson 388.

| Santa. | St. | Santa. | St. |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| A'na | Anne | Rō'şa | <i>Rose</i> |
| Bar ba ra | Bar'ba ra | Ỗ nez' | <i>I'nez</i> |
| Clä rä | Cla ra | Cät ä rĩ'nä | <i>Cather ine</i> |
| Mä rĩ'a | Ma ry | Mär gä rĩ tä | <i>Mar gar et</i> |
| Pau'la | Pau line' | Lụ çĩ'a | <i>Lu cy</i> |

Lesson 389.

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| audibly* | inflammable | supremacy | efficacy* |
| suspicious | inseparable* | conspiracy* | soliloquy |
| military | intelligible | laudably | sepulchral |
| indelible* | irrelevant | incessant* | crystallize |
| infallible* | irascible | criticize* | reconnoissance |
| indictable | irretrievable* | chrysalis | symmetrical* |

Lesson 390.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| possibility* | aqueous | discernible | legacy* |
| plausibility* | intersperse* | irreparable* | chronicle |
| disability | coerce | omnivorous | tyrannize |
| durability | exonerate* | cadaverous | enamored |
| auxiliary* | exhilarate | idolatry | enfranchise* |
| acquiesce* | interrogate | apostasy | excrescence* |

Lesson 391.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| homologous | irresistible* | impalpable | mutilate* |
| effervesce* | predilection | horoscope | inscrutable |
| mechanism* | celibacy | witticism | inevitable* |
| exhalation | pleurisy | alluvial* | neutrality |
| verify* | parable | anomalous* | optician |
| ephemeral | orally | available | inertia |
| immovable* | rebellious* | vacillate | dispersion |

Lesson 392.

ade or aid?

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| block ade' | per vade'* |
| brig ade | cru sade |
| de grade* | un paid |
| e vade* | up braid* |
| pa rade | cha rade* |
| lem on ade' | ser e nade' |

ale or ail?

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a vail' | im pale' |
| cur tail* | in hale* |
| as sail | pre vail* |
| de tail | re gale* |
| ex hale* | be wail |
| en tail | de rail |

Lesson 393.

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| autopsy* | abdication | emperor | temerity* |
| orifice* | savory | empiric | scurrilous |
| excavation | equestrian* | immolate | ornithology |
| arable* | pedestrian* | emolument* | ameliorate |
| demarcation | souvenir | nauseate | implicit* |
| abnegation | repetition* | pedestal | degradation* |

Lesson 394.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| mendacious | affability | inalienable* | pompously |
| jubilant | certificate | impassable | intercessor* |
| paramount* | habiliments | adjudicate | notorious |
| impolitic* | ravenous* | discriminate* | indiscretion |
| constituent* | indissoluble* | defendant | debilitate |
| depreciation* | indefensible | sublimity* | innovation |

Lesson 395.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| municipal* | miscellaneous | participate* | auriferous |
| refrigerate | pusillanimous | dissension* | symbolical |
| invalidate | rendezvous | condescension* | agrarian |
| fanaticism* | maneuver* | calendar | Teutonic |
| refutable | vacuity | talisman | delicious |
| inexpressible* | denouement | connivance* | assignee |
| meritorious* | inquisitive* | anodyne | cauterize |

Lesson 396.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| apostrophe | defalcation* | prodigies | extraneous |
| facsimile | exaggerate* | peculiarly | ingratiate |
| exemplary | egotism | infinity | pecuniary* |
| aborigines | apprentice | monopoly* | dispensary |
| apothegm | domicile* | panacea | intimidate* |
| demagogue* | remittance* | meridian | incendiary |
| catacombs | analogous | obsequious* | obeisance |

*Lesson 397.***x=ks.**

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| ex cite* | ex pose' | ex tend' | ex ceed' |
| ex claim* | ex pound | ex tinct* | ex cel* |
| ex clude* | ex press | ex tol* | ex cept (ek) |
| ex cuse | ex punge | ex tort | ex cerpt |
| ex plore* | ex purge | ex tract* | ex cess |
| ex port | ex scind | ex treme | ex change* |

*Lesson 398.***x=gz, gz.**

[X generally has this sound when the following syllable begins with an accented vowel, and sometimes in the derivatives of such words, though the vowel immediately following is not accented.]

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| ex alt* | ex hort' | ex ot'ic* | ex hib'it* |
| ex act* | ex ude | ex ist ence* | ex ac tion |
| ex empt* | ex ult* | ex act ing | ex em plar |
| ex ert | ex act ly | ex ult ant | ex hort er |
| ex ist* | ex emp tion | ex er tion* | ex ist ent |

Lesson 399.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ex ag'ger ate* | ex em'pli fy | ex hor ta'tion* | ex alt'ed |
| ex al ta'tion | ex hib it or | ex or'bi tance* | ex am ine |
| ex'em pla ry* | ex hil a rant | ex or bi tant | ex ult ing* |
| ex am'in er | ex ha la'tion* | ex or di um | ex haust ive |
| ex as per ate | ex hi bi tion | ex u ber ant* | ex on er ate* |
| ex ec u tor* | ex hil'a rate | ex ul ta'tion | ex ec u tive |

Lesson 400.

[Final consonant changed before the addition of *ion*.]

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| invert | intend | commit | succeed |
| inversion | intention | commission | succession |
| divert | subvert | pervert | divide |
| diversion | subversion | perversion | division |
| ascend | evade | conclude | avert |
| ascension | evasion | conclusion | aversion |

Lesson 401.

[Find, in the dictionary, the meaning of these words. Divide them into syllables and mark the pronunciation.]

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| valedictory | sensibly | ambrosial | inundation* |
| infectious* | captious* | volubility* | surfeit* |
| variegated* | inheritance | similar | routine |
| ubiquity | recipient* | chromatic | groveling |
| propagation | reluctance | aphorism* | discretionary |
| unfathomable* | voluminous | demonstration | feasibility* |

Lesson 402.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| plagiarism | plebeian | herculean | sinecure* |
| homogeneous | antidote* | polygamy* | narrative |
| identity* | oleaginous* | fundamental | vulgarity |
| stultify* | surreptitious | minimum* | hemorrhage* |
| quandary* | pugnacious | servitude | pellucid |
| halcyon | humidity* | erasure | eleemosynary |

Lesson 403.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| malleable* | glossary | maximum* | succulent |
| felicitate | stoicism | palpitate | vagabond |
| solecism* | hallucination | usurp | etiquette |
| nebulous | interstice* | nominal* | erudite* |
| specialty* | solidity | cyclopedia | erratic* |
| synonymous | veneer | taciturn* | obituary |
| sanitary* | fugitive | tautology | chiropodist |

Lesson 404.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| autocrat | adjacent | voluptuous | monomania |
| cerulean | abstemious | manipulate* | engender* |
| saccharine* | equanimity | amenity | soporific |
| lapidary | preponderate* | obesity | veracity* |
| embrocation* | espionage | emendation | centrifugal |
| reprimand | oriental* | fraternize* | centripetal |
| obligatory* | infraction | convivial | stimulus* |

Lesson 405.

ti, sci, ci, x, xi, s, ch=sh.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| cap'tious* | frac'tions | anx'ious | cha rade'* |
| cau tious* | lus cious* | su mac | mus tache |
| con scious | pre cious | cha grin'* | che nille |
| gra cious | spa cious* | chi cane | ma chine |
| fac tious | spe cious* | cham pagne | nox'ious |
| frac tious* | vi cious* | cham pagne* | ton sure |

Lesson 406.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| cru'cial | am bi'tious | ju di'cial* | sus pi'cious |
| mar tial* | in fec tious* | ju di cious* | li cen tious |
| gla cial | te na cious | ca pa cious* | of fi cious |
| nup tial | fla gi tious* | au da cious | per ni cious |
| par tial* | fe ro cious | ra pa cious | de li cious |
| so cial* | nu tri tious* | vex a tious | ma li cious |
| spe cial | a tro cious | vi va cious* | sa ga cious |

Lesson 407.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| es sen'tial | po ten'tial | se di'tious* | o ce an'ic |
| com mer cial | sub stan tial* | pre co cious | A si at ic |
| sol sti tial | pa la tial | fa ce tious* | e ma ci a'tion |
| pru den tial* | ce les tial | pro pi tious | men su ra'tion |
| pro vin cial* | in i tial* | lo qua cious | con sci en tious* |
| im par tial | cre den tial* | fal la cious* | ex pa'ti ate |
| lux'u ry | nau'se ous | nau'se ate | e nun ci ate* |

*Lesson 408.***Arithmetic.**

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ad di'tion | mul'ti ple | div'i dend | fac'tor |
| sub trac tion | pro por'tion | min u end | dis count |
| di vis ion | per cent age | sub tra hend | in ter est |
| mul ti pli ca'tion | re duc tion | nu mer ate | al i quot |
| frac'tion | quo'tient | no ta'tion | nu me ra tor |
| dec i mal | di vis'or | re main der | de nom'i na tor |

Word-Building and Word-Analysis.

We have learned the meaning of the terms **prefix** and **suffix**; it is necessary that we now learn why and how they change the meaning of the **root word**.

Many different prefixes and suffixes are in use. Each one has its own distinctive meaning; and the meaning of the **derivative** word is determined by the prefix or suffix of the **root word**.

Some of the prefixes and suffixes are English. Most of them are derived from the Greek and Latin.

In order to obtain a knowledge of our own language *we must have a practical knowledge of the meaning and use of prefixes and suffixes.*

By consulting the tables, it can be seen readily from which language they are derived, and they can also be committed easily to memory, and with great profit.

The Infinitive and Participle constitute the **Verb Roots**, or **Root Words** of verbs. The **Radical** is that part of the root word from which English derivatives are formed, there being sometimes two or more radicals from the same root word or some form of it, thus:

Infinitive, **agere**, *to do*. Radical, **ag**, in **ag+ile**.

Participle, **actum**, *doing*. Radical, **act**, in **act+ive**, **re+act**.

I. LATIN ROOTS.

In both Greek and Latin words there are as many syllables as there are separate vowels or diphthongs; as, **a mā're**, **cá'de re**, **că'pe re**.

Verb Roots.

| INF. | PART. | RAD. | MEANING. |
|-----------|--------|--|-------------------------|
| ăg'e re, | actum | (act, ag) | <i>to do, to drive.</i> |
| cad'e re, | casum | (cad, cas, casu, cid, cide) | <i>to fall.</i> |
| căd'e re, | căsum | (cide, cise) | <i>to kill, to cut.</i> |
| cap'e re, | captum | (cap, capt, ceive, cept, cip, ceit)... | <i>to take.</i> |

Verb Roots—Continued.

| INF. | PART. | RAD. | MEANING. |
|--------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| ced'e re, | cessum | (ced, cede, ceed, cess) | to go, to yield. |
| cla ma're, | clamatum | (claim, clamat) | to call, to cry out. |
| claud'e re, | clausum | (clud, clus, close) | to shut, to close. |
| cred'e re, | creditum | (cred, credit) | to believe. |
| cūr're re, | cursum | (curr, curs) | to run. |
| diç'e re, | dictum | (dict) | to say. |
| du'ce re, | ductum | (duc, duct) | to lead. |
| em'e re, | emptum | (empt) | to buy, to take. |
| fă'çe re, | factum | (fac, fact, feas, fect, fic) | to do, to make. |
| fer're, | latum | (fer, fert, lat) | to bear, to carry. |
| fid'e re, | sisus | (fid) | to trust. |
| flu'e re, | fluxum | (flu, fluct, flux) | to flow. |
| fran'ge re, | fractum | (frang, fract, fring) | to break. |
| fun'de re, | fusum | (fund, fus, found, <i>Fr.</i> fondre) | to pour. |
| gra'di, | gressus | (grad, gress) | to step, to walk. |
| hae re're, | haesum | (her, hes) | to stick. |
| ī're, | itum | (it) | to go. |
| le'ge re, | lectum | (leg, lig, lect) | to gather, to read. |
| lo'qui, | locutus | (loqu, locut) | to speak. |
| lu'de re, | lusum | (lud, lus) | to play, to deceive. |
| mer'ge re, | mersum | (merg, mers) | to dip, to plunge. |
| mi gra're, | migratum | (migr, migrat) | to wander, to remove. |
| mit'te re, | missum | (mit, mis, miss) | to send. |
| plec'te re, | plexum | (plex) | to twist. |
| pli ca're, | plicatum | (plic, plicit, plicat, ple, ply) | to fold. |
| pon'e re, | positum | (pon, posit, post) | to place. |
| scan'de re, | scensum | (scend, scens, scent) | to climb. |
| scrib'e re, | scriptum | (scrib, script) | to write. |
| se ca're, | sectum | (sect) | to cut. |
| se de're | sessum | (sed, sess, sid) | to sit. |
| spic'e re, | spectum | (spect, spic) | to look, to see. |
| spi ra're, | spiratum | (spir, spirat) | to breathe, to blow. |
| ten'de re, | tensum | (tend, tens, tent) | to stretch. |
| ten e're, | tentum | (ten, tent, tin, tain, <i>Fr.</i> tenir) | to hold. |
| tra'he re, | tractum | (tract) | to draw. |
| trib u'e re, | tributum | (tribut) | to allot, to give. |
| ver'te re, | versum | (vert, vers) | to turn. |
| vi de're, | visum | (vid, vis) | to see. |
| vo ca re, | vocatum | (voc, vocat) | to call. |

Noun Roots.

| NOUN. | | RAD. | MEANING. |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| al i e' nus, | | (alien) | another, stranger. |
| an' i ma, | | (anim) | life. |
| an' i mus, | | (anim) | mind, passion. |
| an' nus, | | (ann, annu, enni) | a year. |
| cap' ut, | capitis | (capit, cipit) | the head. |
| cir' cus, | circulus | (circ, circul) | a circle, a little circle. |
| for' ma, | | (form) | a shape, a form. |
| lit' e ra, | | (liter) | a letter. |
| ma' nus, | | (man, manu, Fr. main) | the hand. |
| or' do, | ordinis | (ordin) | order. |
| pars, | partis | (part) | a part. |
| tem' pus, | temporis | (tempor) | time. |
| ver' bum, | | (verb) | a word. |
| vox, | vocis | (voc) | the voice. |

Adjective Roots.

| ADJ. | | RAD. | MEANING. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ae' quus, | | (equ, equal, iqu) | equal, just. |
| be' ne (<i>adv.</i>), | | (bene) | well. |
| dig' nus, | | (dign) | worthy. |
| fer' til is, | | (fertil) | bearing, fruitful. |
| fe' lix, | fellicis | (felic) | happy. |
| fi' del is, | | (fidel) | trusty. |
| grat' us, | | (grat) | thankful, pleasing. |
| mag' nus, | | (magn) | great. |
| ma' jor, | | (maj) | greater. |
| po' tens, | potentis | (potent) | powerful. |

II. LATIN PREFIXES.

ab (or abs)=from.

ad (or a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap,
ar, as, at)=to.

am (or amb)=around.

ante (*rarely anti*)=before.

bi (or bis)=two, twice.

circum (or circu)=around.

con (or co, cog, col, com, cor)=
with, together.

contra (or contro, counter)=
against.

de=down, off, from.

dis (or di, dif)=apart, not, asun-
der, the opposite of.

ex (or e, ec, ef)=out, from.

extra=beyond.

in (or ig, il, im, ir)=in, into, on—
in verbs and nouns; not—in
adj. and nouns.

Latin Prefixes—Continued.

inter (or **intel**)=*between, among.*
intra=*inside of.*
intro=*within, into.*
juxta=*near.*
non=*not.*
ob (or **o**, **oc**, **of**, **op**)=*in front, in the way, against, out.*
per (or **pel**)=*through, thoroughly.*
post=*after, beyond.*
pre=*before, beyond, very.*
preter=*beyond.*
pro (or **pur**, **por**, **pol**)=*for, forth, forward.*

re (or **red**)=*back, anew, again.*
retro=*backward.*
se=*apart, aside.*
semi=*half.*
sine (or **sim**)=*without.*
sub (or **suc**, **suf**, **sug**, **sum**, **sup**, **sus**)=*after, under.*
subter *under, beneath.*
super (*French* **sur**)=*above, over.*
trans (or **tra**)=*through, over, beyond.*
ultra=*beyond.*
vice=*instead of.*

It will be noticed that some of the prefixes have a spelling in parenthesis nearly similar to the original. The original spelling of the prefix would not always accord well with the **root** word, and would either make the derivative difficult to pronounce, or grating to the ear.

If we take the root word **cord** and prefix to it **ad**, it would make it *adcord*, giving it a harsh sound, and making it difficult to pronounce. For this reason the final letter of the prefix is often changed, either to the first letter of the root, or to a letter which harmonizes with it in sound. Thus we would change **ad** to **ac**, making it *accord*. Sometimes the last letter of the prefix is dropped, as **ad**+**scend**, making it *ascend*.

III. ENGLISH PREFIXES.

a=*at, in, on.*
be=*by, to make.*
en (or **em**)=*in, on, to make.*
for=*not, from.*
fore=*before, front.*
mis=*wrong, wrongly, ill.*
n=*not, negative.*

off=*away from, from, out of.*
out=*beyond, out of.*
over=*above.*
to=*the, this.*
un=*not, the reverse.*
under=*beneath.*
with=*against, from.*

IV. GREEK ROOTS.

The following are the principal Greek roots used in our language for forming derivatives:

a'er, *the air.*
 ag'ein, ago'gos, *to lead.*
 a'gon, *a contest.*
 ag'o ra, *an assembly.*
 an'em os, *the wind.*
 ang'ell ein, *to bring tidings.*
 ang'ell os, *a messenger.*
 an throp'os, *a man.*
 ar'ehē, *chief, government, beginning.*
 as'tron, *a star.*
 au'tos, *self.*
 bal'lein, *to cast, to throw.*
 bap'tein, *to dip, to wash.*
 ba'ros, *weight.*
 bar'us, *heavy.*
 bi'os, *life.*
 ehro'nos, *time.*
 de'mos, *the people.*
 der'ma, *the skin.*
 en to'ma, *an insect.*
 et'u mon, *true source.*
 gam'os, *marriage.*
 ge, *the earth.*
 gram'ma, *a letter.*
 graph'ein, *to write.*
 hai'ma, *blood.*
 hod'os, *a way.*
 hor'a ma, *a sight, a view.*
 hu'dor, *water.*
 kal'os, *beautiful.*
 krat'os, *government, strength, rule.*
 lith'os, *a stone.*
 log'os, *speech, description, science, ratio.*
 lu'ein, *to loosen.*

ma'nia, *madness.*
 mel'os, *a song.*
 me'ter, *a mother.*
 met'ron, *a measure.*
 mik'ros, *small.*
 mo'nos, *alone, sole.*
 nau'tes, *a sailor.*
 nom'os, *a law.*
 o'de, *a song.*
 on'o ma, *a name.*
 or'nīs, or'nith os, *a bird.*
 pais, pai'dos, *a child.*
 pan, *all, whole.*
 pat'er, *a father.*
 pa'thos, *feeling, suffering.*
 phan'ein, *to cause to appear.*
 phan ta'sia, *an idea, an image.*
 pho'rein, *to bear.*
 phi'los, *a friend, a lover.*
 pho'bos, *fear.*
 pho'ne, *sound.*
 phos, *light.*
 phren, *the mind.*
 phu'sis, *nature.*
 pol'ein, *to sell.*
 pol'is, *a city.*
 pol'us, *many.*
 pseu'des, *false.*
 pur, *fire.*
 rhe'o, *I flow, I speak.*
 skop'ein, *to see, to watch.*
 stat'os, *standing.*
 stel'lein, *to send.*
 soph'i a, *wisdom.*
 steth'os, *the breast.*
 tak'tos, *arranged.*
 tau'to, *the same.*

Greek Roots—Continued.

tax'is, arrangement.

te'le, at a distance.

teeh'ne, art.

the'os, God.

ther'mos, warm.

tith'e ni, to place, to set.

ton'os, tension, tone.

top'os, a place.

tu'pos, a stamp.

zo'on, an animal.

[U in Greek roots generally changes to y in English derivatives.]

V. GREEK PREFIXES.

a (or am, an)=without, not.

amphi=around, both.

ana=back, throughout, up.

anti (or ant)=against, opposite.

apo (or ap)=away, out, from.

cata (or cat)=down, against.

dia=through, across.

dis (or di)=two, double.

dys=ill.

ec (or ex)=out of.

en (or em)=in, on.

epi (or ep)=upon, for.

eu (or ev)=well, good.

hemi=half.

hyper=over, beyond.

hypo=under.

meta (or met)=beyond, change.

para (or par)=by the side of.

peri=around.

pro=before.

pros=to.

syn (or sy, syl, sym)=with,
together.

Our language is made up very largely of derivative words, of which a large number are from comparatively few roots. For instance, from each of the Latin roots

tendere, tensum,

mittere, missum,

tenere, tentum,

videre, visum,

are formed more than one hundred and fifty words. From

capere, captum, ferre, latum, plicare, plicatum,

about two hundred words each. From

ponere, positum,

two hundred and fifty words. From

facere, factum,

over five hundred words. Exercises in the derivation of words from the root forms, by the addition of prefixes and suffixes, are given on pages following 176. They will be found to be among the most attractive and useful lessons of the book.

VI. LATIN SUFFIXES.

Noun.

| | | | | |
|------|-------|---|--------------|-------------|
| an | ent | } <i>one who (an agent); that which.</i> | artis-an | stud-ent |
| ant | ier† | | account-ant | cash-ier |
| ary | ist | | not-ary | botan-ist |
| ate | ive | | mand-ate | operat-ive |
| eer† | or | | cannon-eer | conduct-or |
| ate | ite | } <i>one who is (one to whom); that which is.</i> | potent-ate | favor-ite |
| ee† | ive | | refer-ee | nat-ive |
| ic* | ice | | rust-ic | just-ice |
| yte* | | | prosel-yte | |
| ary | ery | } <i>place where.</i> | avi-ary | cemet-ery |
| ory | | | arm-ory | |
| acy | ism* | } <i>act; condition; quality; state.</i> | contum-acy | dogmat-ism |
| age† | ity | | anchor-age | lev-ity |
| ance | ment | | continu-ance | judg-ment |
| ancy | mony | | expect-ancy | matri-mony |
| ate | tude | | accur-ate | magni-tude |
| ence | ty | | abs-ence | liber-ty |
| ency | ure | | emerg-ency | verd-ure |
| ion | y | | attent-ion | bigam-y |
| cle | cule | } <i>diminutives.</i> | parti-cle | animal-cule |
| ule | ette† | | pust-ule | cigar-ette |
| ess† | | <i>female.</i> | tigr-ess | |
| ics* | ic* | <i>the science of</i> | mathemat-ics | arithmet-ic |
| fice | | <i>something done or made.</i> | ori-fice | |
| ix | | <i>feminine</i> | testatr-ix | |

The suffixes marked with a * are of Greek origin. All except **yte** are often used with Latin roots.

The suffixes marked with a † are found only in words of French-Latin origin.

Adjective.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|------------|-------------|
| ac* | ic* | } <i>being; like; related to; capable of.</i> | mani-ac | metall-ic |
| al | ical* | | music-al | histor-ical |
| an | id | | hum-an | turb-id |
| ar | ile | | circul-ar | duct-ile |
| ant | ine | | vigil-ant | alkal-ine |
| ary | ory | | prim-ary | dilat-ory |
| ent | | | lat-ent | |
| ate | ose | } <i>abounding in; having the quality.</i> | fortun-ate | verb-ose |
| ous | | | popul-ous | |

Adjective—Continued.

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| able | ible | } <i>that may be.</i> | { teach-able | ed-ible |
| ble | ile | | { solu-ble | text-ile |
| ive | | <i>having power or disposition.</i> | cohes-ive | combat-ive |
| ferous | | } <i>causing; producing; bearing.</i> | con-ferous | sudori-ic |
| fic | | | | |
| aceous | | } <i>of; having the quality.</i> | herb-aceous | cap-acious |
| acious | | | | |
| escent | | <i>becoming or growing.</i> | arbor-escent | flor-escent |

Verb.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-------------|------------|
| ate | ise* | } <i>to make; to render; to perform</i> | { navig-ate | advert-ise |
| fy | ize* | | { magni-fy | patron-ize |

The suffixes marked with a * are of Greek origin, but often used with Latin roots.

[Select, write, and define.]

Ten adjectives with the suffix **ant**. Ten with **ent**. Ten with **ous**. Ten with **able**. Ten with **ible**. Ten with **ary**. Ten with **al**. Ten with **ate**. Ten with **ar**. Ten verbs with the suffix **ate**. Ten with **fy**. Ten with **ize**. Five words with **ise**.

VII. ENGLISH SUFFIXES.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---------------|-----------------|
| ar | yer | } <i>one who (agent).</i> | { begg-ar | law-yer |
| ard | ster | | { dot-ard | spin-ster |
| er | | <i>to make (v.); one who (n.); more (adj.).</i> | low-er | farm-er tall-er |
| dom | ric | } <i>condition; quality; state.</i> | { king-dom | bishop-ric |
| ship | wic | | { kin-ship | baili-wick |
| el | kin (Ger. chen) | } <i>diminutives.</i> | { cocker-el | lamb-kin |
| let (Fr.) | ling | | { stream-let | duck-ling |
| ock | | | { bull-ock | |
| en | | | deep-en | wood-en |
| fold | | <i>a numeral termination.</i> | two-fold | ten-fold |
| ful | | <i>full.</i> | beauti-ful | |
| ness | | } <i>state; condition; quality.</i> | { good-ness | |
| hood | | | { priest-hood | man-hood |
| ish | | <i>quality; somewhat or like.</i> | churl-ish | green-ish |

English Suffixes—Continued.

| | | | |
|------|---|-----------|-------------|
| less | without. | hope-less | |
| like | } like. | war-like | man-ly |
| ly | | | |
| some | being; full of. | lone-some | frolic-some |
| teen | ten added. | thir-teen | fif-teen |
| ty | ten times. | for-ty | nine-ty |
| ward | against; direction. | to-ward | down-ward |
| wise | manner. | like-wise | side-wise |
| y | full of (sometimes a mere adjective termination). | | drear-y |

[Select, write, and define.]

Ten nouns with the suffix **er**. Ten adjectives. Five adjectives with **some**. Ten adjectives with **en**. Five nouns with **ful**. Five adjectives. Ten nouns with **ness**. Five with **hood**. Ten adjectives with **ish**. Ten words with **ly**. Five adjectives with **y**.

Lesson 409.

Word-Analysis.

In the following exercises, pupils should first give the meaning of the word according to its derivation from the root word and then the meaning which use has assigned to it, if different.

Model. A-back—(original meaning) *at* or *toward* the back or rear; backwards.

EXAMPLE.—"Aback she started."

Hence, "taken aback" (common use) means suddenly checked or disappointed.

EXAMPLE.—"The general was *taken aback* by the news of the defeat of his army."

[See table of English prefixes, page 171.]

A-back, a-bed, a-blaze, be-calm, be-come, be-daub, be-side, em-body, em-power, en-act, en-able, en-dear, for-bear, for-bid, for-get, for-sake, for-swear, fore-bode, fore-father, fore-lock, fore-see, mis-behave, mis-carry, mis-chance, mis-construe, mis-fit, mis-fortune, n-ever, n-either, n-one, off-set, off-spring, out-break, out-cast, out-grow, out-law, over-charge, over-do, over-flow, to-day, to-morrow, un-able, un-known, un-done, under-ground, under-lie, under-mine, with-draw, with-hold, with-stand.

Lesson 410.

Word-Building and Word-Analysis.

Many derivative words have both a prefix and a suffix, and not a few of them have more than one prefix or suffix; as, en+**joy**+able, **joy**+ous+ness, ir+re+**spons**+ibil+ity.

Combine and define the words given below according to the following

METHOD OF STUDY.

[See pp. 171, 174-5-6 for prefixes and suffixes.]

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------------|--|
| Rad., | greg, | <i>flock</i> | } = | con+ greg +ate | } <i>to make+a flock +to- gether; hence, to come together.</i> |
| Prefix, | con, | <i>together</i> | | or | |
| Suffix, | ate, | <i>to make</i> | | congregate, | |

EXAMPLE.—They congregate in the park.

| GIVEN. | | | REQUIRED. | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| ROOT WORD. | RADICAL. | MEANING OF ROOT WORD. | MEANING OF. | |
| greg, gregis | greg | a flock. | se+greg+ate | con+greg+ate |
| dig'nus, | dign | worthy. | dign+(i)fy | in+dign+ity |
| cur'rere, cursum | curr, curs | to run. | curr+ent | curs+ory |
| no'men, nominis | nomen, nomin | a name. | cog+nomen | nomin+al |
| huma'nus, | human | human. | human+ity | human+ize |
| monstra're, monstratum | monstr | to show. | de+monstr+ate. | |

Lesson 411.

The following words are derived from the root words of Lesson 410. Analyze and define them according to the following

METHOD OF STUDY.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|
| Congregation or con+greg+ate+ion | } = | Rad., greg, <i>flock</i> Prefix, con, <i>together</i> Suffix, ate, <i>to make</i> Suffix, ion, <i>state of</i> | } <i>The state of + mak- ing + a flock + to- gether; hence, a gathering.</i> |
| | | | |
| | | | |

EXAMPLE.—The congregation slowly left the church.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Congregation | dignified | undignified | inhumanity |
| occurrence | currency | precursor | accommodation |
| nominee | demonstrate | remonstrate | remonstrance |
| nominate | demonstration | nomination | denomination |

Lesson 412.

Word-Building and Word-Analysis.

[Combine and define. In the following lessons the letters in parenthesis are not found in the tables of either Radicals, Prefixes, or Suffixes.]

| ROOT WORD. | RADICAL. | MEANING OF ROOT WORD. | DERIVATIVE WORDS. | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| mov'ere, motum | mov, mot | to move. | mov+able | com+mot+ion |
| nat'ura, | natur | nature. | natur+al | natur+al+ize |
| nu'merus, | numer | a number. | e+numer+ate | numér+ical |
| opera're, operatus | operat | to work. | operat+ion | co+operat(e) |
| pand'ere, pansum and passum | pand, pans, pass | to spread. | ex+pand | en+com+pass |
| pend'ere, pensum | pend, pens | to hang. | pend+ant | ap+pend+age |

[Analyze and define the following words from roots above.]

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Movement | removal | motive | emotion |
| naturalization | naturalist | numerous | supernumerary |
| operative | coöperation | expensive | expansion |
| dependence | independent | independence | suspension |

Lesson 413.

[Combine and define. See (1) method of study, p. 177; (2) tables of Latin roots, pp. 168-70; (3) prefixes and suffixes, pp. 171, 174-5-6.]

Act+ion, act+ive, ag+ent, ag+ile, trans+act, alien+ate, in+alien+able, anim+al, anim+al+cule, anim+ate, anim+ose+ity, annu+al, bi+enni+al, per+enni+al, capit+al, capit+ule+ate, cad+ence, con+in+cide.

[Analyze and define.]

Transaction, actor, actress, inactive, reaction, alienation, annually, triennial, decapitate, precipitation, decadence, coincidence, casual, casualty.

Lesson 414.

[Combine and define.]

De+cld(u)+ous, ad+cld+ent, casu+ist+ry, ob+cas+ion, de+cide, fratri+cide (frater, a brother), infanti+cide, con+cise, ex+cise, ex+cise+ion, in+cise+or, cap+able, ante+cip+ate, e+man+cip+ate, part(i)+cip+ate, re+cip(i)+ent, capt+ive, capt+ure, de+ceive, ad+cept+ance, de+cept+ion, con+cept+ion, in+cept+ion, de+ceit.

[Analyze and define.]

Incident, homicide, suicide (*sui*, of one's self), precise, precision, decision, decisive, incision, capability, incapable, incipient, conceive, perceive, receive, captivate, captivity, captor, acceptable, exceptionable, intercept, preceptor, receptacle, susceptible, reception, conceit, receipt.

*Lesson 415.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Con + **cede**, pre + **cede**, sub + **ceed**, se + **cede**, ad + **cess**, ad + **cede**, **cess** + **ion**, ad + **cess** + **ible**, ad + **cess** + **ory**, ex + **cess** + **ive**, inter + **cess** + **ion**, pro + **cess**, ad + **claim**, ex + **clamat** + **ion**, con + **clude**, ex + **clude**, con + **clus** + **ion**, ex + **clus** + **ive**, in + **close**, **cred** + **ible**, **dict** + **ate**, ad + **dict**, e + **dict**.

Lesson 416.

[Analyze and define.]

Excess, antecedent, proceed, recess, success, successful, succession, exceed, incredible, credibility, disclaim, proclaim, reclaim, claimant, reclaimable, exclaim, acclamation, declamation, declamatory, exclamatory, proclamation, dictator, dictatorial, diction, dictionary, benediction, contradict, predict, include, preclude, exclusion, seclusion, inclosure.

Lesson 417.

[Combine and define.]

Con + **duce**, con + **duce** + **ive**, e + **duc** + **ate**, in + **duce**, intro + **duce**, tra(trans) + **duce** + **er**, ab + **duct** + **ion**, **duct** + **ile** + **ity**, con + **duct**, de + **duct**, intro + **duct** + **ion**, pro + **duct**, re + **duct** + **ion**, se + **duct** + **ive**, ex + **empt**, per + **empt** + **ory**, pre + **empt**, re(d) + **empt** + **ion**, **fac** + **ile**, **fac** + **ile** + **ity**, de + **fic** + **it**, ad + **fect** + **ion**, **fact** + **or**, **manu** + **fact** + **ure**.

Lesson 418.

[Analyze and define.]

Deduce, educe, education, inducement, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce, ductile, conductor, deduction, induction, inductive, introductory, production, productive, exemption, prompter, promptness, facilitate, deficiency, deficient, office, official, suffice, affectation, disaffectation, confectioner, defec-tion, defective, effective, infection.

*Lesson 419.***Words Variouslly Used.**

[The words on the right of the line indicate the various meanings which the word on the left has acquired by common use. Study the difference in use, and employ them in sentences.]

| | |
|---------------|--|
| apt | ready; liable; appropriate. |
| bad | corrupt; infirm; hurtful; unwholesome; unskillful. |
| blind | unable to see; dark; obscure; ignorant of. |
| late | near the end; recent; after the usual time. |
| poor | needy; barren; inferior; of little value; lean. |
| pure | genuine; mere; unadulterated; free from stain. |
| bright | quick to learn; shining; encouraging; illustrious. |

Which of the above meanings has the italicized word in each sentence below? Construct similar sentences, using the word in its various meanings. **Model:** You came *late* (after the usual time).

We are very *apt* to find fault without just cause. An *apt* pupil learns quickly. That was a very *apt* quotation.

James has *bad* health. *Bad* provisions often cause sickness. *Bad* men sometimes hold the reins of government. Fine print is *bad* for the eyes. He is a *bad* penman.

The *blind* man fell. Many are *blind* to their own interests. We follow a *blind* trail. This is a *blind* corner.

Late in the day they halted at the creek. The harvest will be *late* this year. *Late* events will probably cause a war.

The old man lived in a *poor* house. His son paid a large price for a *poor* farm. Do not forget the *poor*. This is very *poor* bread. See how *poor* the horse is.

Pure liquors are very hard to find. His religion was *pure*, and seldom doubted. Many people injure their business by *pure* perversity. His character is *pure*, and commands the respect of all.

See that *bright* light on the hill. The outlook is *brighter* this year. That *bright* boy keeps at the head of his class. Washington is a *bright* example of patriotism.

*Lesson 420.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Ex+fect, ex+fect(u)+al, in+fect+ion, in+fect(i)+ous,
 per+fect, in+per+fect+ion, in+felic+ity, fert+ile,
 fert+ile+ity, con+fer, de+fer, dis+fer, dis+fer+ent,
 in+fer, ob+fer, pre+fer, re+fer, re+fer+ee, sub+fer,
 trans+fer, con+lat(e), e+lat(e), re+lat(e), trans+
 lat(e), con+fid(e), con+fid+ent+(i)al, fidel+ity.

Lesson 421.

[Analyze and define.]

Infect, perfection, imperfect, felicity, felicitate, fertilize,
 circumference, conference, deference, difference, inference,
 preference, preferment, reference, sufferer, transferable,
 coniferous, fructiferous, collation, dilatory, relation, relative,
 correlative, superlative, translation, confidant, confident.

Lesson 422.

[Combine and define.]

Flu+ent, flu+ency, ad+flu+ence, in+flux, amb+it+
 ion, in+it+(i)al, sed(se)+it+ion, in+it+(i)ate, in+
 fringe, in+frang+ible, in+fract+ion, re+fract, re+fund,
 con+found, fus(e)+ible, fus(e)+ion, con+fus(e), dis+
 fus(e), ex+fus(e), in+fus(e), re+fus(e), sub+fus(e),
 trans+fus(e), grad+ate+ion, grad+(u)al, e+gress,
 pro+gress+ion, retro+gress+ion, dis+gress.

Lesson 423.

[Analyze and define.]

Diffidence, perfidy, perfidious, infidel, infidelity, conflu-
 ence, superfluous, transit, transitory, confusion, diffusive,
 effusive, infusion, profusion, refusal, suffusion, transfusion,
 degrade, degradation, ingredient, retrograde, aggression,
 congressional, digression, progress, transgress, ingress.

*Lesson 424.***Words Variously Used.**

[See explanations and directions, Lesson 419.]

| | |
|--------------|---|
| dead | lifeless; unspoken; still; heavy; dull; empty. |
| deep | descending far; dark; intense; low; profound; sound; undisturbed. |
| clear | bright; distinct; evident; unobstructed; discriminating; free from. |
| close | confined; tight; oppressive; compact; penurious. |
| rich | wealthy; fertile; splendid; nutritious; abundant in metal. |
| sharp | piercing; keen; severe; acid; eager for food. |

Latin and Greek are *dead* languages. A wide, *dead* plain lay before them. A *dead*, hollow sound broke the stillness. The little child was *dead*. A *dead* calm prevailed.

He fell in the *deep* pit. Listen to the *deep* tones of the bell. Her dress was of a *deep* blue. His argument was *deep* and masterly. I awoke from a *deep* sleep.

The road was *clear* for the train to proceed. The reason for his conduct was *clear* enough. They are now *clear* of debt. He is a man of remarkably *clear* judgment. What a nice *clear* day. The lady's singing was very *clear*.

How *close* this room is. Boxwood has a very *close* grain. That man has the reputation of being very *close*. The goods were packed in a *close* box. He was kept a *close* prisoner.

River bottoms have generally very *rich* lands. The quartz in that mine is very *rich*. The *rich* man is not always happy. See that *rich* dress. They had an abundance of *rich* food.

How *sharp* that knife is. The wine has a *sharp* taste. A *sharp* cry broke on the air. You seem to have a *sharp* appetite. *Sharp* words sometimes break friendship.

*Lesson 425.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Grat(e)+ful, grat(i)+tude, grat(u)+ity, grat(u)it+ous, grat+ify, con+grat(ul)+ate, in+grat(i)+ate, leg+ible, e+lig+ible, inter+lig+ible, lect+ure, con+lect, e+lect, e+lect+or+al, inter+lect, se+lect, ex+lect+ic, ad+lude, de+lude, e+lude, con+lus+ion, in+lus+ion, pre+lus+ive, magn+anim+ous, magn+ate, magn+ify, magn+(i)fic+ent, e+man+cip+ate, e+merge.

Lesson 426.

[Analyze and define.]

Gratification, congratulation, congratulatory, elegance, diligent, intelligent, lecturer, collection, collective, recollect, election, selection, prelude, allusion, delusion, delusive, magnanimity, magnitude, major, majority, manual, manufacture, manufactory, manuscript, emergency, submerge.

Lesson 427.

[Combine and define.]

Loqu(ac)+ity, con+loqu(i)al, con+loqu+y, e+loqu+ent, soli+loqu+y (*L. solus*, alone), ventri+loqu+ist (*L. venter*, the stomach), e+locut+ion, e+migr+ant, in+migr+ant, migr+ate, ad+mit, con+mit, e+mit, inter+mit, ob+mit, per+mit, re+mit, sub+mit, miss+ion, ad+miss+ible, con+miss+ion, de+mis(e), pre+mis(e), pro+mis(e), re+miss, trans+miss+ible.

Lesson 428.

[Analyze and define.]

Circumlocution, migration, migratory, emigration, immigration, transmigration, committee, intermittent, remittance, transmit, missionary, admission, commissioner, emissary, intermission, omission, permission, submission, ordinary, extraordinary, subordinate, ordinance.

*Lesson 429.***Words Variously Used.**

[See explanation and directions, Lesson 419.]

| | |
|--------------|---|
| hard | difficult; solid; unjust; cruel; severe. |
| good | virtuous; legal; sound; valid; reasonable; suitable; skillful. |
| great | large in bulk; large in numbers; important; extended in length. |
| green | unripe; a color; vigorous; unseasoned. |
| fine | minute; slender; sharp; pure; learned; excellent; nice. |
| foul | dirty; wicked; unfair; impure; profane. |
| fair | light; white; clear; favorable; unobstructed; just; plain. |

Wagons are made from *hard* wood. The lesson is *hard*. It is *hard* to bear pain. A *hard* winter. He was a *hard* master.

The *good* alone are respected by all. You came in *good* time. I have a *good* title to the property. He is a *good* marksman. That is a *good* location for his business. The apples kept *good* for six months. It was a *good* argument.

A *great* crowd assembled. See that *great* steamship. *Great* events will soon happen. He ran a *great* distance.

The veteran lived to a *green* old age. *Green* wood does not burn freely. The fields are *green*. Do not eat *green* fruit.

Black sand is very *fine*. The razor has a *fine* edge. Carlyle was a *fine* scholar. The ring is made of *fine* gold. Pick up that *fine* needle. Ruskin was a man of *fine* taste.

Use no *foul* language. That was a *foul* murder. The *foul* chimney caught fire. He was the victim of *foul* play.

She has a *fair* complexion. They had a *fair* view of the race. I hope to-morrow will be a *fair* day. The ship sailed along before a *fair* wind. A *fair* arrangement was made between the parties. The boy writes a *fair* hand.

*Lesson 430.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Con+**plex**, per+**plex**, ad+**plic**+abil+ity, ad+**plic**+ate+ion, con+**plic**+ate+ion, du+**plic**+ate (L. duo, two), in+**plic**+ate, sub+**plic**+ate, ex+**plicit**, in+**plicit**, ad+con+**plic**(e), sine+**ple**, sine+**ple**+ify, con+**ply**, con+**pon**+ent, ob+**pon**+ent, **posit**+ion, con+**posit**(e), in+**posit**+ion, ob+**posit**(e), pro+**posit**+ion, con+**pose**, in+**pos**(e), in+**post**+or, ob+**pos**(e), sub+**pos**(e).

Lesson 431.

[Analyze and define.]

Complexion, perplexity, applicable, complication, implication, supplication, duplicity, pliable, pliant, pliancy, appliance, compliance, multiply, suppliant, deponent, postpone, postponement, positive, composition, depositary, depository, deposition, interposition, juxtaposition, opposition.

Lesson 432.

[Combine and define.]

Ad+**scend**+ency, de+**scend**+ant, con+de+**scend**, tran+**scend**, ad+**scent**, ad+**scrib**(e), de+**scrib**(e), pre+**scrib**(e), pro+**scrib**(e), trans+**scrib**(e), **script**+ure, con+**script**+ion, manu+**script**, pre+**script**+ion, pro+**script**+ion, trans+**script**, **sect**, **sect**+ary+an, **sect**+ion+al, dis+**sect**, in+**sect**(i)+**vor**+ous (L. vorare, to feed), inter+**sect**.

Lesson 433.

[Analyze and define.]

Preposition, supposition, transposition, composure, exposure, interpose, propose, transpose, ascendant, transcendent, ascension, condescension, circumscribe, inscribe, subscribe, description, inscription, postscript, subscription, section, dissection, insect, intersection, descent, insecticide, interpose.

*Lesson 434.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Sed+ent+ary, **sed**(i)+ment, super+**sede**, ad+**sid**(u)+ous, in+**sid**(i)+ous, pre+**sid**(e), pre+**sid**+ent+cy, re+**sid**(e), re+**sid**(ue), sub+**sid**(e), **sess**+ion, ad+**sess**, **sess**+ion+al, (pos)*+**sess**, (pos)*+**sess**+ive, au+**spic**+(i)ous, (*L. avis*, a bird), con+**spic**(u)+ous, de+**spic**+able, per+**spic**(u)+ous, sub+**spic**+ion, ad+**spect**, circum+**spect**, ex+**spect**, ex+**pect**(at)+ion.

Lesson 435.

[Analyze and define.]

Sedimentary, assiduity, precedent, residence, residuary, subsidiary, assessment, assessor, possession, prepossess, conspicuity, perspicuity, suspicious, circumspection, inspector, inspection, prospect, prospectus, respectable, retrospect, aspirant, conspiracy, expiring, inspire, perspire.

Lesson 436.

[Combine and define.]

In+**spect**, per+**spect**+ive, pro+**spect**+ive, re+**spect**, retro+**spect**+ive, sub+**spect**, ad+**spir**(e), ex+**spir**(e), trans+**spir**(e), re+**spirat**+ion, per+**spirat**+ion, **tend**+ency, ad+**tend**, ex+**tend**, por(pro)+**tend**, pre+**tend**, super+in+**tend**, in+**tens**(e), ob+**tens**+ible, ad+**tent**+ion, in+**tent**, ob+**tent**(at)+ion, **ten**+ant, **ten**(e)+ment.

Lesson 437.

[Analyze and define.]

Respire, aspirate, aspiration, conspirator, inspiration, respiratory, attendance, attendant, distend, subtend, superintendence, superintendent, tension, intensify, pretense, attentive, contention, contentious, extent, intention, ostentation, portent, abstinence, continent, impertinent, content.

* Po, inseparable prepositional prefix, denoting power or possession.

*Lesson 438.***Word-Building and Word-Analysis.**

[Combine and define. See directions, Lesson 413.]

Ten+ure, **abs**+**tin**+ent, **per**+**tin**+ent, **con**+**tent**, **con**+**tent**(s), **re**+**tent**+ion, **sub** (sus)+**ten**+ance, **ad**+**per**+**tain**, **de**+**tain**, **sub**+**tain**, **tract**+ile, **abs**+**tract**, **ad**+**tract**+ive, **con**+**tract**+ile, **de**+**tract**+ion, **tribut**+ary, **ad**+**tribut**(e), **con**+**tribut**(e), **dis**+**tribut**(e), **re**+**tribut**+ion, **verb**+al+ly, **verb**+ose+ity, **ad**+**vert**, **ad**+**vert**+ise, **anim**+**ad**+**vert**, **a**+**vert**, **con**+**vert**, **dis**+**vert**, **in**+**vert**.

Lesson 439.

[Analyze and define.]

Discontent, detention, retentive, contain, entertainment, **per**-tain, tractable, traction, abstraction, attractive, contractor, detract, distract, extraction, protract, retraction, subtraction, contribution, distribution, retributive, verbal, verbose, proverb, inadvertent, advertisement, controvert, pervert.

Lesson 440.

[Combine and define.]

Sub+**vert**, **ad**+**verse**, **anni**+**vers**+ary, **a**+**verse**, **con**+**vers**+ant, **re**+**vers**+ion, **di**+**vers**+ity, **uni**+**vers**(e) (*L. unis*, one), **uni**+**vers**+ity, **e**+**vid**+ent, **in**+**vid**+ious, **pro**+**vide**, **vis**+ible, **vis**+ion, **ad**+**vis**(e), **re**+**vis**+al, **super**+**vis**+or, **vocat**+ion, **ad**+**vocat**(e), **equi**+**vocat**(e), **in**+**vocat**+ion, **voc**+al, **ad**+**voc**+acy, **in**+**re**+**voc**+able.

Lesson 441.

[Analyze and define.]

Adversary, adversity, animadversion, controversy, conversation, diversify, retroversion, reversal, subversion, universal, evidence, provident, visionary, advisable, revision, supervision, convocation, provocation, revocation, vocalist, antecedent, unprecedented, exceed, proceed, precede.

*Lesson 442.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

Trench says: "**Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.**"

There are very few, if any, perfect synonyms, that is, words absolutely coincident in meaning. Although we use many words interchangeably as synonyms, they have a difference in signification, either inherent, or growing out of their use by writers and speakers. Precision in their use, therefore, is necessary, if we would say *exactly* what we mean. One great cause of inaccuracy of expression is the affectation of wishing to clothe commonplace terms and thoughts in high sounding words; for instance, "We shall soon reside in our new residence," instead of "live in our new house." A person may *reside* in more than one place during the year, but he *lives* in his home, and *residence* often means the city or place of abode.

But beyond this there is the habit of using one word in place of another, which, although similar, can not properly be substituted for it. Who would say "Transport this pin to her," instead of "Take," etc.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | bear does not necessarily imply motion. |
| | bring denotes motion towards the speaker. |
| | fetch , motion, first from and then toward the speaker. |
| | carry denotes motion from. |
| | transport , heavy articles conveyed between two points. |
| | convey expresses a point of destination. |

[Choose the right word and fill the blank with it.]

Atlas was said by the ancients to — the world on his shoulders, but did not — it from its place. "And as she was going to — it, he called to her and said, '— me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread.'" The parcel was — to its destination without trouble. Wheat and hops are — from California to New York and Liverpool by rail and water.

*Lesson 443.***Words of Greek Derivation.**

[For the literal meaning of the parts, see table of Greek roots and prefixes, pp. 172-3. Also table of Latin suffixes, pp. 174-5. When the meaning can not be determined in this way, consult the dictionary.]

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| aer ate | dem agogue | ant agon ist | patri arch |
| aer(i)al | ped agogue | an gel | aster isk (<i>dim.</i>) |
| aer o lite | syn agogue | angel ic | aster oid |
| aer o naut | agon y | arch angel | astr al |
| aer o stat ion | agon ize | ev angel ist | astro log y |
| astro nom y | dis aster | dis astr ous | auto c(k)rat |

Lesson 444.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| auto bio graph y | auto graph | auto(maton) | aut(hentic) |
| para bola | para ble | hyper bole | pro blem |
| sym bol | em blem | sym bol ical | bapt ism |
| bapt ize | chron(icle) | chron o log y | syn chron al |
| chrono meter | ana chron ism | gramma r | gramma rian |
| gramma tical | ana gram | dia gram | epi gram |

Lesson 445.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| mono gram | pro gram(me) | tele gram | graph ic |
| bio graph y | cali graph y | geo graph y | litho graph |
| litho graph y | phono graph | phono graph y | photo graph |
| photo graph y | tele graph | topo graph y | typo graph y |
| ex odus(hod) | peri od | meth od | epi(s) ode |
| syn od | hydr a | hydr ant | hydr(aulic) |

Lesson 446.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| hydro graph y | hydro path y | hydro phob(ia) | hydro stat ics |
| theo cracy | demo cracy | demo crat | log ic |
| ana log y | apo log y | cata logue | deca logue |
| entomo log y | epi logue | etymo log y | eu log y |
| geo log y | apo logue | minera log y | ornitho log y |
| phreno log y | zoo log y | tauto log y | techno log y |

*Lesson 447.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

- A { **base**, actions or persons morally degraded.
vile, actions or persons morally despicable.
mean, worthy of contempt; selfish.
- B { **belief**, we *believe* things from our own judgment.
credit, we *credit* statements of persons that appear trustworthy.
faith, we have *faith* in the power of God or of individuals.
trust, we put *trust* in others whom we believe worthy of it.
- C { **conviction** is the result of evidence, and is largely involuntary.
persuasion is the result of entreaty or interest, and may not be permanent.
- D { **doctrine** is teaching founded on certain principles.
precept is that which is recommended for practice.
principle lies in the thing itself.

[Choose the proper word, and fill the blank with it.]

A.—Ingratitude is the ———est of crimes. Some descend to ——— practices in order to gain favor. His atrocious conduct shows him to be ———.

B.—The general ——— is that a ghost is a myth, although some ——— the accounts of the appearance of departed spirits. We put our ——— in a higher power, having ——— in the promises made to us.

C.—Men espouse a cause earnestly from a ——— of its justice. We are frequently ——— into a course contrary to our best interests.

D.—Many are willing to die for a ———. Galileo held the ——— of the earth's movement. Certain ——— are laid down to insure wise government.

*Lesson 448.***Words of Greek Derivation.**

[For the literal meaning of the parts, see table of Greek roots and prefixes, pp. 172-3. Also table of Latin suffixes, pp. 174-5. When the meaning can not be determined in this way, consult the dictionary.]

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| meter | metr ic | anemo meter | baro meter |
| dia meter | geo metr y | hydro meter | peri meter |
| sym metr y | thermo meter | mon ad | mono gam y |
| mono mania | mono pol y | mono tone | mel od y |
| par od y | an onym ous | met onom y | patr onym ic |
| pseud onym | syn onym | pan theon | pan egyr ic |

Lesson 449.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| pan orama | pan the ism | path etic | anti path y |
| a path y | sym path y | phil anthrop y | philo soph y |
| dia phan ous | phant om | phon ic | eu phon y |
| sym phon y | phos phorus | photo graph y | phys ic |
| phys ics | meta phys ics | phys ical | police |
| polic y | poli tics | cosmo pol ite | metro polis |

Lesson 450.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| rhet oric | rheu matism | cata rrh | dia rrhœa |
| hemo rrhage | kaleido scope | micro scope | tele scope |
| stetho scope | tact ics | syn tax | taxi derm y |
| taxi derm ist | techn ical | techn icality | techn o log ist |
| poly techn ic | pyro techn y | theo log y | apo theo sis |
| a the ism | en thu siasm | poly the ism | thesis |

Lesson 451.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ana thema | theme | an(t) titthesis | hypo thesis |
| paren thesis | syn thesis | tone | ton ic |
| at tune | bary tone | dia ton ic | in ton ate |
| in tone | semi tone | en dem ic | epi dem ic |
| phil anthrop ist | epi dermis | bi gam y | poly gam y |
| geo metr y | cosmo graph y | cosmo polit an | ana lysis |

*Lesson 452.***Synonyms Discriminated.**

- A { **theory** is the fruit of reflection.
speculation belongs more to the imagination.
- B { **doubt** expresses an act lying altogether in the mind.
question, we question a thing when we express our
doubt and demand proof.
dispute, when we dispute a belief we argue against it.
- C { **bind** implies an already existing obligation.
oblige infers the operation of an external force.
compel denotes that the person's will is powerless.
constrain may denote internal or external motive.
- D { **blame** simply ascribes a fault to a person.
censure is the formal expression of blame by a superior.
reprove, personal expression of disapproval of an-
other's act.
condemn is to pronounce judgment on a grave offense.
rebuke, improprieties of behavior demand rebuke.

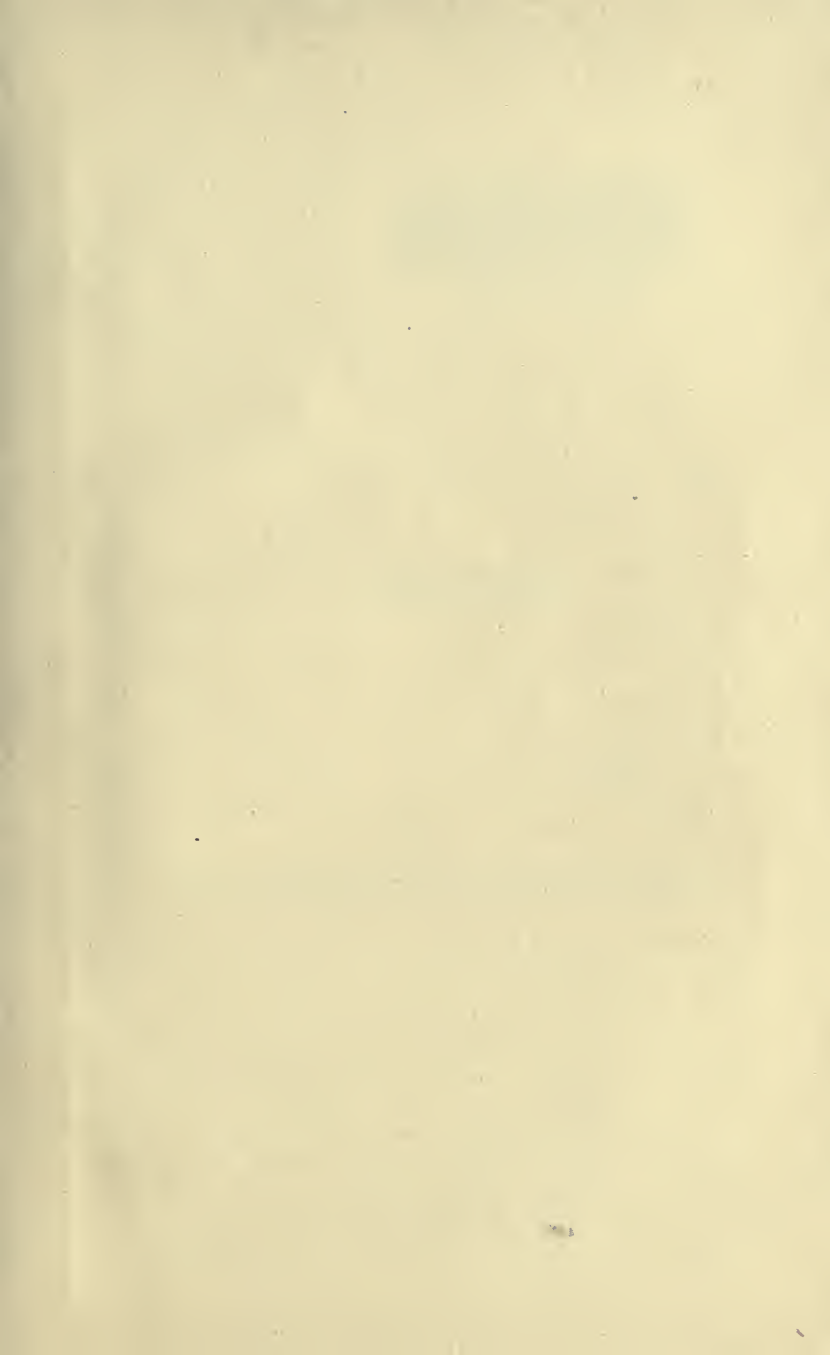
[Choose the proper word and fill the blank with it.]

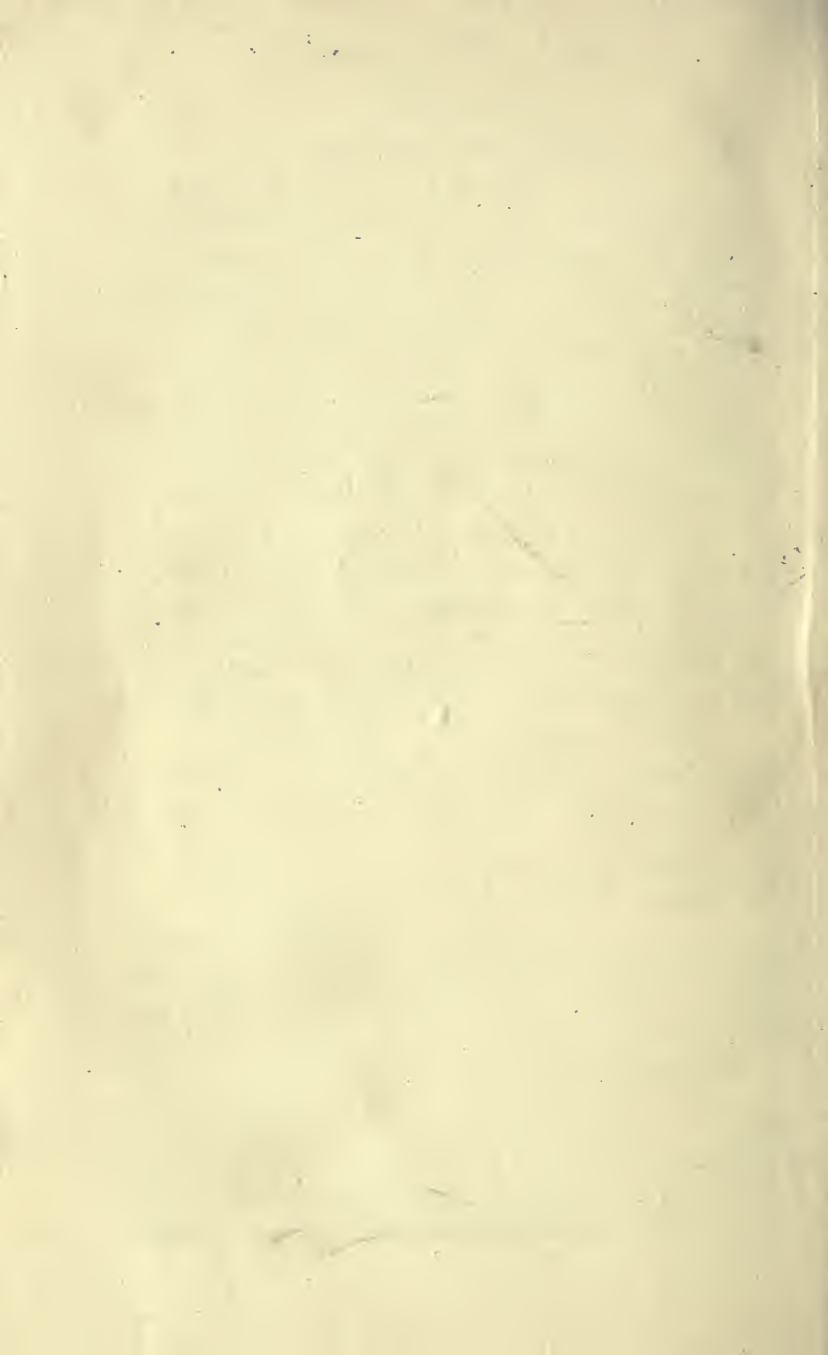
A.—There is a wide field for —— in the study of Nature's processes, and many —— have been embraced, only to be overthrown.

B.—Few —— the value of teachers' institutes; still fewer —— it openly, while many —— concerning the best methods of conducting them.

C.—We often feel —— against our judgment to perform acts which we are not really —— to perform. Circumstances —— us to do many things contrary to our inclinations. A man is —— in honor to exert his influence on the side of right.

D.—He was —— by his officer when the —— should have been laid on another. We often —— severely the same acts in those opposed to us which we only —— in our friends. Christ —— Peter for his presumption.





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